United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2014/13

Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.: General
29 October 2014

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation
Forty-first session
Lima, 1–8 December 2014

Item 7 and 9 of the provisional agenda
Matters relating to the least developed countries
National adaptation plans

Report on the 26th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Note by the secretariat*

Summary

This document reports on the 26th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), held in Bonn, Germany, from 4 to 7 August 2014. At the meeting, the LEG reviewed progress on the implementation of its work programme for 2014–2015, with a focus on the following activities: status of implementation of the national adaptation programmes of action; status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs); technical guidance and support for the NAP process; outreach on the NAP process; gender and other considerations regarding vulnerable communities within the least developed countries; monitoring and evaluation of the NAP process; best practices and lessons learned; support of coherence and synergy of adaptation under the Convention; mobilization of organizations, regional centres and networks; and interaction with the Global Environment Facility and its agencies. It also covers mandates provided to the LEG by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fortieth session. It concludes with an update of the priority activities of the work programme of the LEG.

* This document was submitted after the due date in order to take into account relevant inputs.

GE.14-19403 (E)

1419403

Please recycle

Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Mandate	1	3
II.	Summary of the 26th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group	2–65	3
	A. Proceedings	2	3
	B. Addressing mandates from the fortieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation	3	4
	C. Status of implementation of national adaptation programmes of action	4–6	4
	D. Status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans	7–17	5
	E. Technical guidance and support for the national adaptation plan process	18–30	7
	F. Outreach on the national adaptation plan process	31–37	10
	G. Gender and other considerations regarding vulnerable communities within the least developed countries	38–39	12
	H. Monitoring and evaluation of the national adaptation plan process	40–41	12
	I. Best practices and lessons learned	42–44	12
	J. Support of coherence and synergy of adaptation under the Convention	45–54	13
	K. Mobilization of organizations, regional centres and networks	55–57	14
	L. Discussions with the Global Environment Facility and its agencies	58–65	15
III.	Update on priority activities of the work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group	66	17
Annex			
	Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as at 7 August 2014		18

I. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) requested the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) to develop a two-year rolling programme of work for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its first sessional meeting of each year, and to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.[1]

II. Summary of the 26th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Proceedings

2. The 26th meeting of the LEG was held in Bonn, Germany, from 4 to 7 August 2014. The meeting was split into three parts as follows:

(a) A closed meeting of the LEG from 4 to 6 August;

(b) A discussion with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and its agencies on 7 August. The GEF and three of its agencies, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), attended the meeting;

(c) A meeting on 7 August with relevant organizations on the alignment of the materials being developed as supplements to the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan (NAP) process[2] with the technical guidelines. The following organizations attended the meeting:

(i) African Development Bank (AfDB);

(ii) CARE International;

(iii) Conservation International;

(iv) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ);

(v) Global Water Partnership (GWP);

(vi) Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA);

(vii) Southern Voices on Climate Change;

(viii) United Nations Human Settlements Programme;

(ix) Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);

(x) The GEF and its agencies as referred to in paragraph 2(b) above.

[1] Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 3.

[2] Available at <http://unfccc.int/7279>.

B. Addressing mandates from the fortieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

3. The following subparagraphs list the mandates adopted at SBI 40 that are related to the work of the LEG, as well as information on the progress made by the LEG in addressing those mandates. SBI 40 requested:

(a) The LEG and the Adaptation Committee to explore ways in which developing country Parties that are not least developed countries (LDCs) could be accommodated in the NAP Expo, to be organized by the LEG as part of its work programme for 2014–2015.[3] The NAP Expo took place in August 2014 and was attended by nine participants from eight out of the 20 Parties that had been invited with funding;

(b) The Adaptation Committee, in collaboration with the LEG, to organize a workshop, back to back with a relevant meeting where possible, drawing upon experts and practitioners at different levels to share experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, to be held prior to SBI 42. The LEG decided to draft a concept note to be shared with the Adaptation Committee;

(c) The LEG and the Adaptation Committee to prepare an information paper on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs based on the NAP Expo and relevant documents for consideration by SBI 41, as well as to serve as an input to the workshop mentioned in paragraph 3(b) above. The LEG decided to develop the information paper and to share it with the Adaptation Committee for further inputs;

(d) The Adaptation Committee, in collaboration with the LEG and with the support of the secretariat, to prepare a report on the workshop mentioned in paragraph 3(b) above to be considered at SBI 42. The LEG agreed to discuss the approach for preparing the report at its next meeting.[4]

C. Status of implementation of national adaptation programmes of action

4. The GEF reported that, as at 15 September 2014, 49 LDCs had officially submitted national adaptation programme of action (NAPA) implementation project proposals to it in the form of project identification forms, for approval for funding under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). Of these, 46 countries had submitted at least two projects and 36 countries had submitted three or more projects. The majority of the projects submitted are on agriculture (30 per cent), disaster risk management (18 per cent), coastal zone management (14 per cent) and water resources management (13 per cent).

5. The GEF also indicated that, in total, 158 projects (including seven medium-sized projects and 132 full-sized projects) had been approved by the GEF Council, with LDCF grants amounting to USD 882.7 million since 2007. Of the projects approved, 95 (excluding for NAPA preparation) had been endorsed or approved by the Chief Executive Officer of the GEF. The GEF further indicated that some of these projects had been completed, while others were at various stages of implementation or ready to enter implementation.

6. The GEF further reported that, as at 15 September 2014, cumulative donor pledges to the LDCF amounted to USD 908.5 million, and that the ceiling for each LDC has become USD 30 million, based on the principle of equitable access.

[3] FCCC/SBI/2014/4, annex I.

[4] FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraphs 102, 106, 107 and 108, respectively.

D. Status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

1. Status of the launching of the national adaptation plan process at the national level in the least developed countries

7. Several countries have embarked on the NAP process according to information provided to the LEG at a formal launch event or through presentations made at the NAP global support programme workshops held between March and April 2014 and at the NAP Expo held in August 2014. These include the following:

(a) LDCs: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Malawi, Togo and United Republic of Tanzania;

(b) Developing countries that are not LDCs: Indonesia and Jamaica.

2. Status of formulation of national adaptation plans

8. The LEG noted that no countries had communicated the formulation of their NAPs as at 7 August 2014. However, it also noted that:

(a) Burkina Faso shared its draft NAP with the LEG and the NAP global support programme for inputs;

(b) The Sudan indicated that it has a draft NAP during the LEG technical meeting on NAPs in February 2014;

(c) The NAP global support programme assisted Bangladesh with inputs to the NAP road map;

(d) The United Republic of Tanzania presented its road map for the NAP process during the NAP Expo in June 2013;

(e) Togo indicated that it had initiated the preparation of its road map for the NAP process in January 2014.

3. Progress on support provided to the national adaptation plan process

9. The LEG continues to capture information highlighting the support being provided to LDCs on the NAP process. Examples of the support provided between March and September 2014 are listed in paragraphs 10–16 below.

10. The LEG continued to disseminate the technical guidelines for the NAP process and other outreach materials to the NAP global support programme and other organizations, for use in their respective activities related to the NAP process. It also took part in various NAP process related activities undertaken by other relevant organizations. The LEG is also developing a number of papers on the NAP process, which address various topics and needs in order to ensure the provision of effective technical guidance and support to the process. NAP Central continues to undergo further development and is now accessible to Parties. Detailed information on the technical guidance and support provided by the LEG is elaborated in various sections of this report, and in particular chapter II.E below.

11. The European Union and its member States provide support to the NAP process through different implementing modalities. Support is being provided through the Global Climate Change Alliance to Bhutan, Cambodia, Malawi, the Republic of Moldova and the Pacific small island developing States on various projects that are related to, or that would contribute towards, the NAP process.

12. The German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development provided, through GIZ, EUR 350,000 to Togo to facilitate the identification and assessment of institutional arrangements, programmes, policies and capacities that could provide overall coordination of and leadership for the NAP process in Togo. The funding also facilitated the assessment of available information in Togo on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.

13. The United States Agency for International Development provided support to various countries on coordination, policy development, technical assistance and other activities to help to advance the NAP process. Specific activities include the initiation of the NAP process and preparation of a road map for the NAP process in the United Republic of Tanzania in 2013, and a meeting organized for 11 countries within the Economic Community of West African States to promote national action on the NAP process as well as regional cooperation on coastal adaptation in 2013.[5]

14. The Africa Climate Change Fund, a bilateral thematic trust fund with an initial contribution of EUR 4.725 million from Germany, has been established to support African countries in becoming more resilient to climate change and in transitioning to sustainable low-carbon growth.[6] The fund is hosted and managed by the AfDB. A first call for grant proposals was launched in August 2014, and technical assistance in the implementation of NAP processes was proposed as one of the activities to be funded.

15. The NAP global support programme conducted the following activities during the period March to July 2014: regional training workshops for all the anglophone and francophone African LDCs in April 2014; stocktaking of strengthening sectoral planning and adaptation linkages for the NAP process in Cambodia; discussions on gaps and needs in the NAP process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Nepal, Senegal and the Sudan; support for laying the groundwork for the NAP process in Benin, the Comoros, Liberia and the Niger; in-country NAP-related missions in Bhutan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Niger, Senegal, Timor-Leste and the United Republic of Tanzania; and the technical review of Burkina Faso's draft NAP and inputs to the NAP road map outline in Bangladesh.

16. GWP is undertaking various activities in supporting countries in the NAP process, in addition to those carried out jointly with the NAP global support programme. These include: mainstreaming water security as cross-cutting issues in Burkina Faso's draft NAP; stocktaking of initiatives of mainstreaming climate change into development in the Niger, and the development of a road map; and supporting a stakeholder consultation workshop on the NAP process in Malawi.[7] GWP also co-organized a regional workshop for South Asian countries on lessons learned in the implementation of climate change adaptation strategy in the water sector. One of the objectives of the workshop, which was held in Sri Lanka from 9 to 10 September 2014,[8] was to generate understanding of the NAP process and how it could be potentially connected to developing strategies for adaptation to climate change in the water sector.

17. The LEG also noted that more information on support provided to countries, including on the NAP process, is available through other channels under the Convention.

[5] Further details can be found at <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/39_12_130439245641041963-U.S.%20Submission%20on%20National%20Adaptation%20Plans-(May%2005%202014).pdf>.

[6] <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/africa-climate-change-fund/>.

[7] Further details can be found at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/igo/165.pdf>.

[8] The countries involved in the workshop are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

including:

(a) Fast-start finance;[9]

(b) National communications;[10]

(c) Relevant submissions from Parties and organizations, including on finance, technology and capacity-building, NAPs and the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.[11]

E. Technical guidance and support for the national adaptation plan process

1. Information paper on how national adaptation plan processes can be supported in the least developed countries

18. The LEG discussed a draft information paper on how NAP processes can be supported in the LDCs. It identified the additional inputs that are required in order for the paper to be published. These included case studies on or examples of support provided to the LDCs on NAPs, existing bilateral and multilateral support channels, the NAP global support programme, supplementary materials to the technical guidelines for the NAP process and adaptation technologies.

19. The LEG decided to finalize the paper in order to inform the design and provision of support to the LDCs as they embark on their NAPs.

2. Training on national adaptation plans

20. The LEG continued discussions on the preparations for the regional training workshops on NAPs for 2014–2015.

21. The LEG decided that the regional training workshops will focus on building the capacity of countries on how to perform technical work under the NAP process. The workshops will provide tools and other resources of direct use to the countries to facilitate their work on the formulation and implementation of NAPs. They will use well-tested approaches, as well as ones that have been published through a peer-review process, to the extent possible. They will also build on the experiences from previous LEG workshops, the NAP global support programme workshops and other relevant activities.

22. The LEG reviewed the extended outline of a sourcebook for the training. The sourcebook is being developed by the LEG, with inputs from relevant organizations and experts. It covers various topics under the NAP process, organized along the 10 essential functions of the NAP process. The sourcebook will include case studies of the NAP process from the respective geographical regions.

23. Specific topics for each regional training workshop will vary depending on the experiences and needs of the countries in the respective regions. The LEG will collect inputs from the countries from each region on their specific needs and on the topics to be prioritized.

24. The first regional training workshop on NAPs will be conducted for the Pacific region and will be held in Vanuatu from 3 to 7 November 2014.

---

[9] <http://www3.unfccc.int/pls/apex/f?p=116:8:1596502543078050>.
[10] <http://unfccc.int/4056>.
[11] <http://unfccc.int/5900> and <http://unfccc.int/7478>.

3. Supplementary materials to the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process

25. The LEG took note of ongoing efforts by different organizations in developing supplementary materials to the technical guidelines for the NAP process. It also noted that some of the organizations had published their supplementary materials, while some had communicated their draft supplementary materials to the LEG for comments. As at 7 August 2014, the following materials had been or were being prepared by different organizations:

(a) *Mainstreaming Gender in Health Adaptation to Climate Change Programmes. User's Guide*, by the World Health Organization;[12]

(b) Draft supplementary guidelines to support the integration of agriculture into NAPs, and guidelines to support the integration of genetic diversity into climate change adaptation planning and NAPs by FAO;

(c) Draft document on promoting synergies in addressing biodiversity and climate change adaptation issues: linking national adaptation plans and national biodiversity strategies and action plans by CBD;

(d) *Aligning National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes to Development and Budget Planning*, and *The Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning (SNAP) Tool*, by GIZ;[13]

(e) *Water Supplement to the Technical Guidelines: Supporting the National Adaptation Plan Process*, by GWP;[14]

(f) Tool for integration of ecosystems into climate change adaptation planning processes, by Conservation International;

(g) *How to Engage with National Adaptation Plans: Guidance for National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies*, by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies;[15]

(h) *Supporting NAP Development with the PROVIA Guidance: A User Companion*, developed by PROVIA;[16]

(i) Joint principles for adaptation, a national adaptation policy assessment tool, and a civil society guide to the LEG/NAP technical guidelines, by Southern Voices on Climate Change.[17]

26. The LEG decided that it will provide comments on the consistency of the materials with the NAP process, based on the technical guidelines for the NAP process.

---

[12] Available at <http://www.who.int/globalchange/publications/Mainstreaming_Gender_Climate.pdf>.

[13] Available at <https://gc21.giz.de/ibt/var/app/wp342deP/1443/index.php/knowledge/mainstreaming/tools>.

[14] Available at <http://tinyurl.com/pynkvxw>.

[15] Available at <http://www.climatecentre.org/downloads/File/IFRCGeneva/IFRCNationalAdaptionPlans.pdf>.

[16] Available at <http://www.sei-international.org/mediamanager/documents/Publications/Climate/PROVIA-NAP-user-companion-2014.pdf>.

[17] Available at <http://southernvoices.net/images/docs/JointPrinciplesforAdaptation_v1.pdf>, <http://southernvoices.net/images/docs/JPA_Assessment_Tool_1.0-2.pdf> and <http://www.southernvoices.net/images/docs/SVA-CS-NAP-GuidelinesDraft.pdf>, respectively.

27. The LEG held discussions with relevant organizations on the alignment of the supplementary materials with the technical guidelines for the NAP process, as part of its 26th meeting. This was arranged in accordance with the SBI 40 conclusions regarding the importance of the alignment of supplementary materials with the technical guidelines.[18] In leading the discussions, the LEG reiterated its general recommendations for the development of the supplementary materials.[19] The LEG decided on the following action points for the organizations developing supplementary materials:

(a) The supplementary materials should include a description of the supplement, a brief overview of how the supplement is aligned with the technical guidelines and how the alignment is described or presented in the supplement;

(b) Organizations should use terminology in the supplements that is consistent with that in the technical guidelines, while remaining true to sectoral approaches in practice, and should work in close collaboration with the NAP Central support group to further elaborate the taxonomy being used to tag information on NAP Central;

(c) Organizations should consider developing, with the participation of the LEG, a joint integrating framework that would be used to support countries in managing the application of the different supplementary materials, especially in integrating and harmonizing components of NAPs at the individual country level, taking into account the unique arrangements for the countries in terms of how issues are aggregated into sectors and line ministries;

(d) When demonstrating alignment with the technical guidelines, most organizations have used the LEG diagram on how the NAP process could progress for a country.[20] The LEG has subsequently developed a list of 10 essential functions of the NAP process that encapsulate the core components of the process. These could provide an alternative for mapping the supplementary materials to the technical guidelines.

4. Supporting the national adaptation plan process though NAP Central

28. A meeting of the NAP Central support group was held during SBI 40. The group made recommendations to ensure the following functionality of the system:

(a) Tracking of NAPA priority projects and their implementation to show progress on implementation of NAPAs and to highlight remaining gaps in implementation;

(b) Interactive functions to enable countries to ask questions;

(c) Ways to connect countries with the providers of support, tools, data, products, etc.;

(d) Archival function for country portals, with the search function extended to cover the archives;

(e) Profiles of partners/providers of key tools, data and support;

(f) A marketplace for projects and/or activities;

(g) Capturing of search/usage history to help to improve navigation;

(h) Multilingual support for the search function;

---

[18] FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 86.

[19] FCCC/SBI/2013/15, paragraph 25.

[20] See figure 1 in *The National Adaptation Plan Process: A Brief Overview* (LEG). Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/nap_overview.pdf>).

(i) Protocols for archiving, choosing content, moderation/approval of work flows, responsibilities and disclaimers;

(j) Ways to use the country portals and other functions to provide a decision support system along the NAP process.

29. The LEG took note of the progress made on the development of NAP Central, noting that most of the recommendations referred to in paragraph 28 above had been implemented in the system. It agreed that an additional page describing the NAP process will be required. It also agreed that on functions such as the NAP helper, the LEG will provide answers only to questions that are within its mandate or expertise, and direct any other technical questions to relevant bodies, organizations and/or experts for assistance. The LEG also noted that access to the content in NAP Central will take into account the necessary privacy requirements.

30. The LEG decided that the NAP Central support group will continue to support the ongoing development of the system.

F. Outreach on the national adaptation plan process

1. NAP Expo

31. The NAP Expo was held on 8 and 9 August 2014, immediately after the 26th meeting of the LEG.[21] It was attended by nearly 200 participants from:

(a) Parties: LDCs; developing countries that are not LDCs, which were invited in response to the SBI 40 mandate referred to in paragraph 3(a) above; and developed countries;

(b) Convention bodies: the LEG, the Adaptation Committee and the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE);

(c) United Nations organizations and specialized agencies;

(d) The NAP global support programme;

(e) Bilateral and multilateral agencies;

(f) Regional centres and networks;

(g) Non-governmental organizations;

(h) Research institutions;

(i) Individual experts, including lead authors of various chapters of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

32. The NAP Expo was organized through the support of an advisory group composed of members of the LEG, the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), and representatives from Parties, the NAP global support programme and the various organizations and agencies. The advisory group worked through electronic means, and also held a meeting during the fortieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies to deliberate on the arrangements for the event. It provided inputs to, among other issues, refining the concept note, defining the participants and the design of the programme for the event. The members of the group also contributed technical content, and most participated and engaged in the event.

[21] See <http://unfccc.int/8425> for the materials and presentations from the NAP Expo.

33. The purpose of the NAP Expo was to provide an opportunity to mobilize action and support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, to share technical knowledge and tools, and identify gaps and needs of LDCs and other developing countries as they undertake the NAP process. It addressed the following topics:

(a) Adaptation in the development context;

(b) Assessing and managing climate change risk;

(c) Experiences of scientific capacity-building through research in developing countries, and of integrating climate change into national development planning;

(d) Experiences, key lessons, and gaps and needs of countries as they embark on the NAP process: national road maps; national and local adaptation planning; gender considerations; capacity needs and accessing support; and multi-stakeholder dialogues on enabling effective institutional arrangements for NAP formulation and implementation;

(e) Experiences of supporting the NAP process in countries: readiness for the Green Climate Fund; the NAP support programmes; and accessing resources from the GEF;

(f) Integrated approaches to planning and implementation of adaptation, with examples concerning agriculture, water resources, local communities, monitoring and evaluation, as well as lessons learned from the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery;

(g) Relevance of national drought management to the NAP process;

(h) Sharing knowledge on selected issues: science–policy interaction for effective decision-making; decision-making in managing climate risks; monitoring and evaluation; addressing adaptation in mountain regions; setting up national climate funds and budget codes; the pros and cons of integrated, sectoral and regional approaches in framing adaptation plans.

34. The event was addressed at the closing meeting by Mr. Kare Chawicha Debessa, State Minister, Ministry of Environment and Forests of Ethiopia. He highlighted the event's importance in knowledge-sharing and communication on the NAPs, given the challenges faced by LDCs.

2. Publication of an overview of the national adaptation plan process and other products

35. The LEG discussed the development of a publication providing an overview of the NAP process and information on how to apply the technical guidelines for the NAP process. The publication is intended to enhance awareness of the NAP process and the technical guidelines. It is not intended to be a guide, and will include adequate references to the section of the technical guidelines that is relevant to the actual work under each of the steps of the NAP process.

36. The LEG agreed that the publication should build on the existing publications and focus on the elements of the NAP process. It will draw on the essential functions of the NAP process. The target group for the publication is mainly the national experts involved in the coordination and the conduct of the NAP process.

37. The LEG also reviewed the frequently asked questions on the NAPs. These were developed and disseminated during the engagement of the LEG in the NAP global support programme regional training workshops. The LEG decided that the frequently asked questions should be published on the LDC portal and NAP Central as a dynamic document.

G. Gender and other considerations regarding vulnerable communities within the least developed countries

38. The LEG discussed a draft publication on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the LDCs. The LEG agreed on additional enhancements in finalizing the paper, including the incorporation of relevant tools, experiences and a description of how to integrate gender into the NAP process. It agreed that the structure of the paper would need to reflect on, inter alia:

(a) Linkages between gender and climate change;

(b) The importance of adopting a gender-sensitive approach in adaptation to climate change;

(c) The importance of gender in NAP processes;

(d) Tools for integrating gender considerations into national planning processes and the implementation of adaptation activities;

(e) Experiences of integrating gender considerations into national planning processes and the implementation of adaptation activities;

(f) Integration of gender considerations into the NAP process.

39. The LEG took note of the progress made by the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee in developing relevant materials on the integration of gender and indigenous and traditional knowledge issues into the NAPs, and by Southern Voices on Climate Change in developing relevant materials for the engagement of local communities in the NAP process. The LEG decided to collaborate with these organizations, as well as other relevant organizations, in developing the publication referred to in paragraph 38 above.

H. Monitoring and evaluation of the national adaptation plan process

40. The LEG discussed a draft technical paper describing the tool for monitoring and evaluating progress, effectiveness and gaps (the PEG M&E tool) and its application in the NAP process. It agreed on additional enhancements in finalizing the paper, including capturing the different levels of the NAP process, balancing the focus between the two objectives of the NAP process, adding examples of existing monitoring and evaluation approaches, as well as drawing relevant lessons from national planning, budgeting and auditing processes.

41. The LEG decided that the tool should be tested through case studies at the national level and in collaboration with relevant partners and organizations.

I. Best practices and lessons learned

42. The LEG noted the progress made by the advisory group on the revision of methodologies for capturing and sharing best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs.[22] The advisory group carried out an analysis of 41 methodologies from a wide range of organizations at the national and global levels pertaining to various sectors/themes. The analysis indicated that the process for identifying best practices and

[22] The advisory group is composed of LEG members, a member of the Adaptation Committee and a representative of the LDC group.

lessons learned could include data collection, selection of criteria, application of the criteria, documentation and dissemination of results, and modalities and frequency of the exercise. The criteria could include the effectiveness and impacts, measurability, replicability, efficiency and sustainability of the practices.

43. The LEG noted that the context for best practices may depend on country-specific conditions. It decided to use the recommended steps in the technical guidelines for the NAP process as generic best practices, which would be supported by experiences or case studies from the countries concerned on how the best practices were developed or applied. This would be accompanied by information provided by the countries on associated lessons learned, together with examples of the application of the practice.

44. The LEG decided on the following next steps:

(a) Provide feedback to the advisory group, including further work on testing the selected methodology;

(b) Application of the methodology in developing the information paper on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs as referred to in paragraph 3(a) above;

(c) Application of the methodology in developing the third volume of the LEG publication on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs.[23]

J. Support of coherence and synergy of adaptation under the Convention

1. Inputs to the work of the interim Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

45. The LEG discussed inputs to the development of the workplan of the interim Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts. The LEG agreed that its contributions to the work of the interim Executive Committee will be in accordance with its mandate. The contributions may include experiences, best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs, ideas on how the NAP process can reduce the risks of loss and damage, and any other areas that may benefit from the expertise of the LEG.

46. The LEG also took note of the potential importance of analysing the mandates and workplans or work programmes of relevant constituted bodies and expert groups with a view to identifying linkages and areas of coherence and synergy.

2. Collaboration with the Adaptation Committee

47. The LEG took part in the 5th meeting of the Adaptation Committee, held in March 2014,[24] and was represented by Mr. Thinley Namgyel (Bhutan), who also serves in the Adaptation Committee's task force on NAPs. At this meeting the LEG shared updates on recent activities in the implementation of its work programme and on specific areas of collaboration with the Adaptation Committee.

48. The LEG also took part in the joint meeting of the Adaptation Committee and the Nairobi work programme on available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities, and

[23] The first and second volumes of the publication on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs are available at <http://unfccc.int/6110>.

[24] See <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/items/8012.php>.

the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation.[25] The LEG was represented at this meeting by Ms. Marianne Karlsen (Norway).

49. The LEG noted that the Adaptation Committee's task force on NAPs has published its workplan,[26] and agreed on the following recommendations for the task force in the execution of the workplan:

(a) The task force should take into account the specific needs of the LDCs in the implementation of its activities;

(b) The task force should coordinate its relevant activities with those of the LEG in order to avoid duplication and/or parallel efforts.

50. Mr. Juan Hoffmaister (Plurinational State of Bolivia) and Mr. Fredrick Kossam (Malawi) from the Adaptation Committee attended the 26th meeting of the LEG as part of their respective engagements in the LEG advisory group referred to in paragraph 42 above, and in the NAP Central support group.

3. Collaboration with the Technology Executive Committee

51. The LEG took part in the joint Adaptation Committee/TEC workshop on adaptation technologies[27] and contributed to the exploration of further areas of collaboration with respect to adaptation technologies. It agreed to continue to engage with the TEC on ways to enhance the understanding of adaptation technologies in LDCs.

4. Revision of the technical papers on regional synergy and synergy among multilateral environment agreements

52. The LEG discussed the final draft of the revised technical paper on regional synergy. The paper contained a number of enhancements, including additional examples of regional synergy, and references and links to relevant work under the other Rio Conventions, regional economic communities, United Nations organizations and other international organizations. The LEG agreed to incorporate further examples of regional synergy into the final version of the paper, ensuring a balance across different geographical regions.

53. The LEG also further elaborated the elements of the revised technical paper on synergy among multilateral environment agreements. It balanced the scope to ensure that the paper addresses synergy at all three levels (global, regional and national). Examples from the LDCs are to be included in the final version of the paper.

54. Once finalized, both papers will be used as resources for the NAPs, including as part of NAP Central. They will be complemented by further examples and case studies to be made available on the system.

K. Mobilization of organizations, regional centres and networks

55. The LEG took note of its ongoing engagement of a wide range of organizations, regional centres and networks in the implementation of its work programme for 2014–2015. It engaged various experts and/or representatives from:

(a) Parties;

[25] See <http://unfccc.int/8020>.

[26] Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/nap_tf_workplan_7june14.pdf>.

[27] See <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render_cms_page?TEC_meetings>.

(b) Convention bodies (the Adaptation Committee, the LEG, the Standing Committee on Finance and the CGE);

(c) United Nations organizations and specialized agencies;

(d) Bilateral and multilateral agencies;

(e) Regional centres and networks;

(f) NAP global support programme for the LDCs;

(g) National, regional and international non-governmental organizations.

56. Specific activities for which the experts and/or representatives were engaged include the LEG technical meeting on NAPs held from 26 to 28 February 2014, design of the NAP Expo, ongoing development of NAP Central and the LEG side event at SBI 40.

57. The LEG decided to continue to mobilize relevant organizations and experts in implementing its work programme.

L. Discussions with the Global Environment Facility and its agencies

58. The discussions addressed latest experiences, emerging issues, gaps and success stories with regard to the implementation of NAPAs. They also touched on other projects being developed under the LDCF and the NAP global support programme.

59. The GEF provided information on the LDCF support to NAPAs and NAPs (see also chapter II.C above). On NAPAs, the GEF indicated that: a large majority of the projects submitted by the LDCs for funding under the LDCF is aligned with their NAPA; all projects are consistent with LDCF strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities; NAPA projects are mainstreaming gender into adaptation initiatives; and a large majority of NAPA implementation projects included wide stakeholder involvement. The GEF also indicated that NAPA projects have contributed towards advancing the NAP process in many LDCs. It informed the LEG that technical clearance has been granted on expanding the NAP global support programme for the LDCs. The GEF further indicated that it is working jointly with its agencies on a publication on lessons learned and best practices in accessing GEF funds, to be launched at COP 20. The GEF annual monitoring review[28] would be a useful resource for providing support to the NAPs.

60. The LEG posed specific questions to the GEF on its efforts on communication, awareness-raising and facilitating access to the resources under the LDCF. The GEF highlighted various activities, including the country support programme and the regional extended constituency dialogues, which engage the GEF operational focal points and the national climate change focal points. It also mentioned its participation in LEG workshops and events, and the recent NAP global support programme workshops, where information on accessing resources from the LDCF is shared with the countries.

61. UNEP presented its experiences and lessons learned with regard to adaptation. The experiences included the following key achievements related to the NAPA projects:

(a) Restoration of degraded mangrove ecosystems in Djibouti, with two functional mangrove nurseries, each producing 6,000 seedlings per generation;

(b) Installation of 22 automatic weather stations in Rwanda, providing live data through the Internet;

[28] More information is available at <http://www.thegef.org/gef/AMR>.

(c) Installation of five weather stations in Comoros;

(d) Provision and installation of data-generating equipment for automatic weather stations and weather forecasters in the Gambia, as well as training of weather forecasters and technicians;

(e) Integration of climate change into primary (grades 1 to 3: social studies) and secondary (geography and agriculture) curricula in Lesotho;

(f) Mangrove restoration in mudflats in Cambodia, covering 15 hectares (150,000 seedlings) in the Peam Krasoab Commune and rehabilitation of a dyke in the Prey Nup Commune;

(g) Nine training workshops in Afghanistan on climate change adaptation, monitoring and evaluation, data collection, geographical information systems, mapping and climate change awareness for various government officials and local community members.

62. It also presented the following issues faced by some LDCs in the implementation of NAPAs, encompassing:

(a) Constraints in the availability of skilled and experienced human resources at the local levels, and the challenges related to co-implementation with other GEF agencies;

(b) Significant delays in starting some of the project activities, ranging from delays in setting up a bank account for transfer of funds, delays in setting up project management units and delays in the disbursement of funds to the countries, which has meant that at worst, there is very little progress to show even after the project has theoretically been under way for at least two years.

63. UNDP provided information on the number of NAPA projects it is supporting under the LDCF. It outlined the following lessons learned:

(a) Intensifying the level of detail and analysis in the design phase would facilitate the implementation of actions in the project execution stage;

(b) Countries have established foundations for integrating climate change into medium- and long-term planning;

(c) Adaptation finance comes from multiple sources. This requires the establishment of institutional structures and mechanisms that are demand led and enable innovation, accountability and transparency, as well as the strengthening of the capacities of national institutions to plan, budget, track and monitor climate finance;

(d) Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning requires a 'whole of government' approach that supports iterative planning and budgeting that takes climate change into account.

64. UNDP and UNEP also provided an update on the activities of the NAP global support programme. A summary of activities carried out between March and July 2014 is provided in paragraph 15 above. UNDP and UNEP also presented the following lessons learned from the implementation of the programme:

(a) The LDCs acknowledged the importance of the process approach to the NAPs, and viewed the production of NAPs as stand-alone documents to be a key step of this process;

(b) Climate finance for NAPs, including finance for implementation, is a priority for the LDCs;

(c) Institutional coordination is a challenge for all countries. Exchange of experiences can promote learning;

(d) Broadening the NAP process beyond environment ministries to integrate with planning and budgeting processes and national development strategies is a long-term process;

(e) Regional thematic workshops provide an avenue for technical training as well as South–South exchange.

65. They further highlighted planned activities for the rest of the programme until August 2015, which include a regional training workshop for the Pacific region, follow-up in-country support, stocktaking and knowledge management.

III. Update on priority activities of the work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

66. The LEG took note of the progress made in the implementation of its work programme for 2014–2015, and of the additional activities from SBI 40 mandates. It discussed the prioritization of its activities, noting the encouragement by SBI 40 to the LEG to maintain flexibility in the management of its work programme, taking into account available resources. It decided to give priority to the following activities between August 2014 and its next meeting, to be held during the first half of 2015:

(a) Information papers and/or publications, as follows: overview of the NAP process referred to in paragraphs 35–37 above; information paper on how NAP processes can be supported in the LDCs referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above; publication on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the LDCs referred to in paragraphs 38 and 39 above; and the technical paper on a tool for monitoring and evaluation of progress, effectiveness and gaps for the NAP process referred to in paragraphs 40 and 41 above; and the information papers on synergy referred to in paragraphs 52–54 above;

(b) A meeting involving representatives of Parties, the GEF and its agencies, and other relevant organizations in order to take stock of the work of the LEG;

(c) An information paper on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs to be prepared jointly with the Adaptation Committee, as referred to in paragraph 3(c) above;

(d) Responding to individual requests from Parties for support for the NAP process, including through the provision of comments and feedback on draft NAPs, and the sharing of experience and lessons learned;

(e) LEG regional training workshops on NAPs;

(f) Development, review and application of the methodologies for the third volume of the publication on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in LDCs as referred to in paragraph 44(c) above;

(g) Development of NAP Central;

(h) Convening a meeting involving representatives of Parties, the GEF and its agencies and other relevant organizations, with the assistance of the secretariat, in order to take stock of the work of the LEG before June 2015;

(i) The workshop to share experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAP, as mentioned in paragraph 3(b) above, to be organized jointly with the Adaptation Committee.

Annex

Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as at 7 August 2014

Mr. Abias Huongo	Angola
Mr. Ibila Djibril	Benin
Mr. Thinley Namgyel	Bhutan
Mr. Matti Nummelin	Finland
Mr. Mphethe Tongwane	Lesotho
Mr. Benon Bibbu Yassin	Malawi
Mr. Batu Krishna Uprety	Nepal
Mr. Jan Verhagen	Netherlands
Ms. Marianne Karlsen	Norway
Mr. Douglas Yee	Solomon Islands
Mr. Paul Abiziou Tchinguilou	Togo
Ms. Pepetua Election Latasi	Tuvalu
Mr. Fredrick Manyika	United Republic of Tanzania

United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2014/14

Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.: General
8 September 2014

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation
Forty-first session
Lima, 1–8 December 2014

Item X of the provisional agenda

Summary report on the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum

Note by the secretariat

Summary

The 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building was held during the fortieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on 12 and 13 June 2014. The meeting was attended by representatives of Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and academia. They shared information and experiences relating to the enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment and on the assessment of options for and implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures. The Chairs, Co-Chairs and members of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol provided an overview of the capacity-building elements included in the workplans of these bodies and engaged in a question and answer session with the meeting participants.

GE.14-15840 (E)

1415840

Please recycle

Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Introduction	1–5	3
	A. Mandate	1–4	3
	B. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation	5	3
II.	Preparatory work	6–7	3
III.	Proceedings	8–46	4
IV.	Next steps	47–49	15
Annex			
	Agenda for the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building		16

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 2/CP.17, requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building by organizing an annual in-session Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building.[1]

2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), by decision 10/CMP.8, decided that the Durban Forum is an appropriate arrangement for sharing experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities related to the Kyoto Protocol with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention and relevant experts and practitioners.[2]

3. The SBI, at its thirty-ninth session, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat their views on specific thematic issues relating to capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.[3]

4. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, requested the secretariat to prepare a summary report on the Durban Forum for consideration by the SBI.[4]

B. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

5. The SBI may wish to consider the information contained in this report with a view to identifying appropriate actions arising from it.

II. Preparatory work

6. In accordance with the relevant provisions contained in decisions 2/CP.17, 1/CP.18 and 10/CMP.8, the secretariat prepared and made available the following documents to facilitate discussions at the meeting:

(a) A synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries;[5]

(b) An addendum to that synthesis report, containing a compilation of capacity-building activities undertaken by United Nations organizations and other institutions;[6]

(c) A synthesis report on capacity-building work undertaken by bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;[7]

---

[1] Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 144.
[2] Decision 10/CMP.8, paragraph 1.
[3] FCCC/SBI/2013/20, paragraphs 143 and 147.
[4] Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 147.
[5] FCCC/SBI/2014/2.
[6] FCCC/SBI/2014/2/Add.1.
[7] FCCC/SBI/2014/7.

(d) A compilation of the views submitted by Parties on specific issues to be considered at the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum as well as information on activities undertaken to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries.[5]

7. On the basis of the specific issues for consideration identified by Parties in their submissions, and taking into account the relevant provisions contained in decisions 2/CP.17 and 10/CMP.8 referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, a provisional agenda for the meeting was developed, the final version of which is contained in the annex.

III. Proceedings

8. The 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum took place on 12 and 13 June 2014 during SBI 40. Mr. Amena Yauvoli, Chair of the SBI, chaired the meeting. Ms. Angela Kallhauge (Sweden) and Mr. Ian Fry (Tuvalu) supported him as co-facilitators.

9. The meeting was attended by about 240 participants. Representatives of Parties, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and academia, and Chairs, Co-Chairs and members of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol shared their experiences and identified needs for, and gaps in, the delivery of capacity-building for adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change. The meeting comprised three sessions. Session 1, co-facilitated by Mr. Fry, focused on topics related to the enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment. Session 2, co-facilitated by Ms. Kallhauge, comprised presentations and discussions on the assessment of options for and implementation of mitigation measures. Session 3, co-facilitated by Mr. Fry, addressed the topic of the assessment of options for and implementation of adaptation measures. Presentations delivered in each session were followed by an interactive dialogue with and among the Durban Forum participants.

10. The webcast of the meeting as well as the presentations and statements made are available on the UNFCCC website.[6]

1. Welcoming remarks

11. The meeting was opened by Mr. Yauvoli, who shared his experience of facing the everyday challenges of climate change as an inhabitant of a small island developing State and his views of the pivotal role of capacity-building at the national level to enable the engagement of, and the dialogue among, all stakeholders to address such challenges.

12. Ms. Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary, affirmed that, within the climate change process, the bottom line of capacity-building is to democratize participation at two levels: among countries, in that it enables all Parties to participate in a fair way; and within each country. Capacity-building is an iterative process, as time is needed to incorporate new concepts, and different stakeholders are engaged at different points in time. Tools and knowledge to address climate change issues have to be spread among those who need them. Ms. Figueres concluded her welcoming remarks by inviting the participants of the Durban Forum to be agents of democratization among countries and within each country.

13. Mr. Fry presented a special guest, Ms. Koko Warner, who spoke both in her capacity as Lead Author of the contribution of Working Group II to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) and in her capacity as a researcher on issues related to environmental migration, social vulnerability and adaptation. Ms. Warner presented a synthesis of the results contained in chapter 20 of the AR5, showing the crucial

[5] FCCC/SBI/2014/MISC.2 and Add.1 and 2.

[6] <http://unfccc.int/8121.php>.

role played by capacity-building to enhance climate-resilient pathways to sustainable development. According to the AR5, climate change poses a moderate threat to current sustainable development and a severe threat to future sustainable development. Ms. Warner presented a graph illustrating the world as it is today, and how the world may evolve according to the pathways chosen by negotiators and policymakers, including in the context of the 2015 agreement. Countries may decide to go towards either high or low resilience. High-resilience, low-risk pathways mean opting for the implementation of effective risk management and the integration of adaptation and mitigation responses which, in some cases, generate or introduce co-benefits including improved livelihoods, social and economic well-being, and responsible environmental management. Ms. Warner concluded her presentation by highlighting the need: to build capacity to generate a higher level of social awareness of climate change and its impacts; to promote a social dialogue enabling informed decisions and to endorse both institutional change and systemic innovation; and to create a leadership for sustainability ready to respond to complex challenges and make decisions in uncertain circumstances.

2. Session 1: enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment

14. The first session, devoted to the enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment, was opened by Mr. Kunihiko Shimada, Vice-Chair of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC). After a brief introduction of the mandates and functions of the TEC, Mr. Shimada presented details of actions undertaken by this body to create and enhance enabling environments for the development and transfer of climate technologies. He provided an overview of activities carried out in 2012 and 2013, which included two thematic dialogues on enabling environments and barriers and related key messages for consideration by Parties at COP 18 and 19; a thematic dialogue on research, development and demonstration of technologies and related key messages at COP 18 and 19; and the establishment of a TEC task force focusing on issues related to the enabling of environments and the removal of barriers. In the key messages to the COP several issues were identified, including: enhancing the capacity of developing countries to assess technology needs, considering in an integrated manner activities related to the technology cycle, policy, regulatory frameworks and financing; strengthening national systems of innovation and multi-stakeholder engagement at the regional and national levels; and achieving more clarity in the area of intellectual property rights regarding the development and transfer of climate technologies. The TEC workplan for 2014–2015 includes further work on enabling environments and capacity-building, including on national systems of innovation and technology for adaptation. Mr. Shimada concluded his presentation by inviting the participants to visit the UNFCCC technology information clearing house TT:CLEAR[10] to learn more about the work undertaken by the TEC.

15. Mr. Fred Machulu Onduri, Chair of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), informed the Durban Forum of the operations of and the progress made by the CTCN in providing its services to developing countries. Responding to requests for technical assistance from developing countries is at the core of the work of the CTCN. As at June 2014, eight official requests for technical assistance had been submitted to the CTCN by six countries. The CTCN has supported developing countries in enhancing their understanding of the eligibility criteria for preparing requests for technical assistance from the CTCN, such as the national priorities emerging from technology needs assessments. A series of regional workshops for CTCN national designated entities has been organized with a focus on CTCN functions and services, the roles of national designated entities at the national level and the identification of their priority needs to effectively play their roles. The CTCN has also produced a manual for national designated

[10] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pages/home.html>.

entities with information on the request process and CTCN services. Furthermore, the CTCN has developed specific criteria and operational guidelines for institutions specializing in adaptation and mitigation technologies that wish to join the Climate Technology Network. Mr. Onduri concluded his presentation with an appeal to developing countries to apply to become part of the Network in order to reach a balance between the representation of developed and developing countries, and between mitigation and adaptation focuses.

16. Ms. Hilary Hove, member of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), focused her presentation on the technical assistance provided by the CGE to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in the preparation processes for national communications and biennial update reports (BURs), including on issues relating to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable national institutional arrangements required for the effective preparation of these reports. Ms. Hove informed the Durban Forum of the most recent training materials developed by the CGE, which include updated materials on: greenhouse gas inventories; vulnerability and adaptation assessments; and mitigation assessments for the preparation of national communications, as well as supplementary materials on the preparation of BURs. Ms. Hove also highlighted the involvement of the CGE, as mandated by COP 19, in the preparation of training materials for the team of technical experts to conduct the technical analyses under the international consultation and analysis process. With the assistance of the secretariat, the CGE will develop and organize a training programme for the nominated technical experts. Ms. Hove concluded her presentation by announcing that a first round of training for nominated experts who are eligible to join the team of technical experts has been planned to take place after COP 20.

17. Mr. Rawleston Moore, a representative of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) secretariat, provided examples of projects where the GEF has enhanced the capacity of countries to develop innovative and/or programmatic approaches to address adaptation and mitigation actions. These examples showed a range of implementation strategies aiming at scaling up local and national institutional capacities. One of the cases presented was of a solar thermal power project implemented in Egypt to increase the capacity to develop large-scale innovative renewable energy projects and develop a renewable energy supply with private investments. The project resulted in the demonstration of the viability of hybrid solar thermal power generation in Egypt and enabled the country to position itself internationally as a source of expertise on solar thermal power. Mr. Moore concluded his presentation by informing the Durban Forum of the support for capacity-building in the sixth replenishment of the GEF. In 2013, the GEF provided USD 286 million for investments in the priority areas listed in the framework for capacity-building in developing countries.[11] As regards this replenishment, the GEF will continue to support capacity-building through its Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund. The enhancement of institutional capacity will be one of the key elements of the sixth replenishment. Through the GEF cross-cutting capacity development strategy, the replenishment will address capacity needs across multiple GEF focal areas, and will catalyse synergies among different sectors and between the Rio Conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements.

18. Ms. Christine Grüning, a representative of the Frankfurt School – UNEP Collaborating Centre for Climate and Sustainable Energy Finance, presented three projects aimed at improving the environmental, financial and social sustainability of microfinance institutions through climate finance. The projects benefited from the collaboration between the public and private sectors, and between research and development policies. These projects were successful thanks to the capacity built among microfinance institutions and

[11] Decision 2/CP.7, annex.

farmers. As well as being helped to understand the risks linked to climate change, microfinance institutions were helped to recognize the business opportunities generated by providing small loans that are specifically aimed at enabling people to cope with climate change impacts. Farmers were helped to understand how best they can deal with the negative impacts of climate change and how to apply for small loans to put in place locally feasible and alternative solutions. The first case presented was an income diversification project implemented in Nepal, where village communities were experiencing loss of harvest and dropping yields. With a small investment for the equipment to produce essential oils, they could increase their income by using resistant plants which could be employed in the production of essential oils. The additional income derived from selling the oils would enable farmers to pay for or secure the loans. Another project, implemented in Ethiopia, contributed to generating higher incomes by investing in solar thermal water pumps which ensured direct water access and allowed for growing alternative crops.

19. Ms. Grüning's presentation concluded the list of presentations for this session, opening the Durban Forum for questions and answers and a lively debate among all participants. One of the main topics discussed related to mainstreaming gender considerations into the formulation and implementation of capacity-building activities. The representative of the GEF secretariat confirmed that gender is a focus of all GEF projects, and informed the Durban Forum that an additional gender plan with new indicators for gender will be soon be developed. A representative of Uganda added that the African Union agreed to include gender perspectives in all established activities and programmes with a view to women making up at least 30 per cent of the people participating in such activities and programmes.

20. A representative of Belgium noted the efforts of the CGE in supporting developing countries in the preparation of BURs, and added that support is still needed for the preparation of national communications. The member of the CGE confirmed that the CGE is now considering the two reporting products jointly, and lessons learned from the national communications process will be used to help to develop the capacity to prepare BURs.

21. The debate also focused on the sensitization of legislators on climate change. The representative of the GEF secretariat mentioned that, as GEF projects are country-driven, the inclusion of specific components such as sensitization needs to be requested by the country. However, he is aware of many GEF projects reaching out to high-level government officials and legislators to sensitize them on climate change. On this topic, a representative of South Africa mentioned the GLOBE Climate Legislation Initiative launched in 2013, aiming at supporting legislators from developed and developing countries to advance climate change legislation between now and 2015, and the Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa, which is working in partnership with parliaments of African countries.

22. Two topics, capacity-building replication and scaling up, and climate change mainstreaming into national development planning, further enlivened the debate. Mr. Fry highlighted the necessity to transfer lessons learned from capacity-building activities to other communities and to find ways to retain the capacity beyond the time frame of one-off projects – a concern shared by a representative of Japan. The issues of mainstreaming and project replication or scaling up were also raised by a representative of Belgium, who mentioned as examples some GEF small grants projects that developed into medium- and full-sized projects. The representative of the GEF secretariat commented that replication and scaling up, mainly in terms of knowledge transfer to other communities, is increasingly becoming common practice within the GEF. He also considered that integrating and embedding capacity-building in a project facilitates the retention of the capacity more than does implementing capacity-building as an isolated activity. He added that projects need to be complemented with ad hoc components to enable the mainstreaming of climate-resilient

development into government processes and to foster change at the institutional level. The representative of the Frankfurt School – UNEP Collaborating Centre mentioned that, according to her experience, knowledge is best transferred through simple explanations adapted to the work and that financial benefits for the local communities are crucial for the projects to be successful.

23. On the same topic, a representative of Climate Action Network International (CAN International) noted that cooperation is embedded in capacity-building and a mechanism is needed to coordinate an 'upstream' direction of capacity-building in order to improve results. Representatives of Rwanda and Uganda shared with the Durban Forum their experiences of how capacity-building was enhanced and scaled up in their respective countries. In Rwanda, instead of organizing early warning systems training for two experts abroad, it was decided to bring the trainers to the country and enlarge the pool of trainees, who, at a later stage, became trainers themselves. This resulted in a permanent national expert team, reducing the need to recruit external consultants. In Uganda, the national adaptation programme of action (NAPA) process has been instrumental in building national capacity and awareness of climate change across sectors and among high-level government officials. The debate concluded with a message launched by a representative of Finland, who invited representatives of bodies constituted under the Convention to include in their work programmes plans to enhance the hands-on training and collaboration with peer institutions.

3. Session 2: assessment of options and implementation of mitigation measures

24. Mr. Pat Finnegan of CAN International opened session 2 with a presentation of CAN International's perspectives on capacity as the front end of the mitigation pipeline. Mr. Finnegan pointed out that capacity is needed in order to undertake actions leading to results. He noted that there is a link between capacity-building, cooperation/coordination and effectiveness, and what is missing in the UNFCCC process is a shared objective based on cooperation and coordination of efforts which could lead to results by means of cost-effectiveness. Such coordinated and cooperative capacity enhancement is urgently required by the vast majority of developing countries, which still need to build institutional capacity to design, develop and implement mitigation and adaptation strategies and to enable technical tasks and assessments as per the latest requirements under the Convention. Mr. Finnegan concluded that as many of these challenges are pressing, cooperation and coordination are the instruments which can support developing countries to meet the objectives of low-carbon sustainable development.

25. Ms. Elizabeth Press of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) presented the efforts made by IRENA to support countries in moving towards the increased use of renewable energy. Ms. Press described three projects in three different geographical areas to show the diversified approach taken by IRENA. The first project, implemented in West Africa, was focused on supporting policy and regulatory frameworks. Its objective was to promote a sustainable solar photovoltaics market among entrepreneurs, banks and incubation centres. The second project was about the certification of technicians in small island developing States in the Pacific, where the capacity of the qualified local technical force was built to scale up interest in introducing solar photovoltaics as a regional standard. The third project was focused on geothermal energy development in the Andean countries. To facilitate knowledge transfer on this issue, IRENA organized technical training sessions provided by a pool of experts from countries with experience in geothermal technology. Ms. Press concluded her presentation by sharing lessons learned from these projects, including the importance of the active coordination of all stakeholders involved to ensure that capacity-building efforts are effective and to identify the 'right' stakeholders/institutions to be trained.

26. Mr. Brian Mantlana (South Africa) and Mr. Sebastian Wienges (Germany) presented the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. Launched by Germany, the Republic of Korea and South Africa at the Petersberg Climate Dialogue in 2010, the Partnership facilitates the exchange of experiences relating to mitigation and measurement, reporting and verification between climate negotiators, policymakers and practitioners from more than 50 developing and developed countries with a view to sharing knowledge, building trust and informing climate change negotiations. The partnership conducts meetings and networking at every negotiating session; facilitates the analysis of inventories to quantify the different impacts of mitigation actions; and supports knowledge management and capacity-building activities, including the organization of summer schools, technical workshops and peer exchanges across regions.

27. Ms. Alina Averchenkova of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment delivered a presentation on behalf of the Low Emission Capacity-Building Programme of the United Nations Development Programme[12] demonstrating results from a study on the mobilization of private-sector engagement in low-emission development strategies and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs). Ms. Averchenkova described the evaluations that private-sector practitioners make before they decide to make low-carbon investments with regard to matters such as the overall financial, regulatory and political issues in the target country or the lack of experience with new and unproven technologies. She also highlighted that the challenges faced by the public sector when considering engaging the private sector include the profit-driven nature of the private sector entering into conflict with the social and environmental objectives of low-emission development strategies and NAMAs, or big gaps in private-sector skills and capacities. The recognition of the importance of private-sector engagement is confirmed by the fact that many countries include it in capacity-building programmes on the design of NAMAs. Ms. Averchenkova concluded by drawing attention to the need to organize training for government officials working on low-emission development strategies and NAMAs to enable them to identify suitable private-sector actors, approach them using appropriate language and present materials in a way that raises their interest.

28. Mr. Hugh Sealy, Chair of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM), presented the efforts of the Executive Board to promote CDM capacity-building in a time of carbon market crisis. Mr. Sealy started by informing the Durban Forum that CMP 9 confirmed that Parties continue to support the CDM and encourage the Executive Board and the secretariat to enhance capacity-building initiatives. The objective of these initiatives is to strengthen the skills and capacity of designated national authorities (DNAs) and local stakeholders through regional training, forums and workshops on specific topics such as standardized baselines, programmes of activities, sustainable development co-benefits and other CDM requirements. CMP 9 welcomed the progress made by regional collaboration centres in providing on-site technical support to project developers and DNAs in developing countries underrepresented in the CDM. Other forms of capacity-building activities supported by the Executive Board include the creation of CDM and DNA help desks and the preparation of manuals, guidance notes and online courses. Mr. Sealy concluded his presentation by inviting the Durban Forum to think about the CDM as a machine powered by technical experts, operational entities and private organizations assisted by support structures and working on the basis of hundreds of approved methodologies. This machine is now able to measure, report and verify any results-based climate finance flow and can assist countries accordingly.

[12] <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/climate_strategies/undp_projects_thatcontributetogreenlecrds/national_sub-nationalstrategies/low_emission_capacitybuildingprogramme.html>

29. Ms. Miriam Hinostroza of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Risoe Centre presented the challenges faced by the Nairobi Framework Partnership[13] and solutions proposed for assisting developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, to improve their level of participation in the CDM and to promote the enhancement of regional distribution of CDM project activities. The implementation strategy of the UNEP Risoe Centre is to transfer knowledge and experience of the CDM to selected target groups of local CDM practitioners and stakeholders, including policymakers, ministries, DNAs and local financial and banking sector experts. UNEP has established a CDM support programme (Capacity Development for the CDM)[14] with the objective of increasing the access of medium-sized and small developing countries to the carbon markets. In this context, institutional and individual capacity has been built at various levels, including with knowledge management products promoting the CDM. To conclude, Ms. Hinostroza showed a graph demonstrating the increase of CDM projects hosted in African countries and in the least developed countries (LDCs) after the establishment of the Nairobi Framework.

30. Mr. Federico Grullón, Co-Chair of the Designated National Authorities Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean, presented the experience of the Dominican Republic as a recipient of the support provided by the CDM regional collaboration centre located in St. George's, Grenada. The collaboration with the centre has contributed greatly to enhancing the Dominican Republic's capacity to develop CDM projects. Examples of support received include: validation of the analysis of methodological aspects of the emission factor for the electricity sector; review and validation of the data and the calculation tools used; evaluation of information sources used; assistance in conducting a technical workshop on the CDM and emission factors with the participation of all stakeholders concerned; support for the development of a definition of a standardized baseline for the power sector; the establishment of a quality control/quality assurance system for the baseline and monitoring plan; and the validation of the use of the computational tools provided by the CDM Executive Board. Support was also received for a technical workshop on the CDM standardized baselines approach in the electricity sector. Next on the agenda is support to an off-grid emission factor calculation.

31. Session 2 continued with a question and answer period and an open debate among panellists and the audience. A representative of Rwanda asked about the risk of double counting of emissions avoided when CDM projects are transformed into NAMAs, and which type of support is going to be provided to DNAs in addressing this concern. A representative of Austria asked whether new CDM projects are still expected during this period of lack of demand, or whether there will be spillover into other areas of the Convention such as NAMAs. The Chair of the CDM Executive Board explained the affinity between a CDM project activity and a NAMA. It is possible, for example, to have accredited NAMAs, get financial support upfront and credits at the back end. Double counting can be avoided by choosing the appropriate methodology. Regional collaboration centres will help to provide information and support on these issues. The Chair of the CDM Executive Board took the opportunity to dissipate concerns about the value of certified emission reductions, since the value rests on the type of project itself. On a question raised by a representative of Japan about the feedback from participants of workshops organized by the CDM Executive Board, the Chair confirmed that workshops are welcomed and will continue, but nothing compares with the success achieved by the regional collaboration centres in raising interest in the CDM in only eleven months after these centres became operational in the field. A representative of Finland asked panellists if project developers at the country level have the capacity to create attractive bankable projects, or whether these

[13] <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Nairobi_Framework/index.html>.
[14] <http://cd4cdm.org/>.

projects are designed by a small group of consultants. The representative of IRENA stated that, on the basis of feedback received from the private sector and multilateral agencies, IRENA is developing a project navigator, which is a tool to help to understand how to develop a bankable project. The Chair of the CDM Executive Board shared his experience of the difficulty of developing proposals for bankable projects in the Caribbean. There are increasing expectations for financial support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) under its readiness programme to create the capacity to develop proposals, especially in very small countries. A representative of Zambia underlined the importance of a mentoring approach to build the capacity of local people and the need for embedding capacity-building mechanisms within institutions to sustain the capacity in the long term. The representative of the UNEP Risoe Centre expressed the opinion that developing countries lack capacity not only in terms of knowledge and skills of national project developers, but also in terms of capital markets and investors ready to take risks in certain activities. She added that capacity has to be built not only in the private sector in terms of financial perspectives, but also within the industry sector. The representative of the Grantham Research Institute confirmed that capacity-building for the private sector is essential because, unlike what was happening in the CDM, the private sector perceives NAMAs to be governmental initiatives and is not yet aware of the role that it can play in this context. The capacity built with regard to the CDM can be used to support a shift to other areas of investment. According to her experience of dialogue with the private sector, the alignment of investment programmes with development policy plans is considered to be a policy security/policy stability indicator.

4. Session 3: assessment of options and implementation of adaptation measures

32. Mr. Batu Uprety, Chair of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), informed the Durban Forum of present and future training approaches of the LEG to build individual and institutional capacities in LDCs. The LEG conducted several regional training workshops to enhance and build the capacity of the LDCs to address adaptation through NAPAs, the work programme for LDCs and the national adaptation plan (NAP) process. These workshops were supported by a set of training materials, covering NAPA implementation and key aspects of the NAP process. The LEG tailored each of the regional training workshops to regional needs, experiences, best practices and lessons learned. Each of the workshops provided a platform for enabling face-to-face learning and exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned in addressing medium- and long-term adaptation. As regards future training activities, further modalities have been considered, including training of trainers, e-learning materials for self-paced training, enhanced collaboration with relevant organizations and support programmes and online collaboration tools through NAP Central, a web-based repository and hub for NAP-related information. In addition to the workshops, the LEG organized two NAP Expo events[15] in support of the NAP process in LDCs. Mr. Uprety concluded his presentation by giving details of a publication in two volumes on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in LDCs.

33. Mr. Faustin Munyazikwiye (Rwanda) delivered a presentation on capacity-building for green growth and climate resilience in his country. After the description of the adverse impacts of climate change on Rwanda and of the country's major milestones on climate change development policy and planning, Mr. Munyazikwiye provided an overview of challenges encountered along the path to resilience and the solutions adopted. The problems of the limited number of national experts on climate change issues and the lack of adequate data for weather prediction were solved by training a cross-sectoral team of national experts and installing 22 automatic weather stations to enhance the early warning system. The

[15] <http://unfccc.int/8425>.

insufficient ownership shown in some sectors was solved by: mainstreaming climate change into national planning and appointing facilitators within ministries and at the district levels; and the establishment of a climate change unit within the Ministry of Environment and green economy national committees to increase internal coordination and cooperation. The limited financial capacity was dealt with by creating a national green fund with a window for resilience and capacity development. A solution to the limited awareness of climate change was the organization of public awareness-raising programmes on the radio and television and training of target groups such as youth, women and the private sector.

34. Ms. Sumaya Zakieldeen, a member of the Adaptation Committee, delivered a presentation on technical support and guidance provided by the Adaptation Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation. Ms. Zakieldeen reported on the results of mapping United Nations agencies and regional institutions supporting adaptation in developing countries, based on submissions sent to the Committee. At its 5th meeting (March 2014), the Adaptation Committee established an ad hoc group on technical support, with the task of proposing modalities for providing support on adaptation to Parties. The group is currently in the process of performing an analysis of support provided, as well as identifying existing gaps, needs and opportunities for strengthening support. On the basis of the analysis, the ad hoc group is going to provide recommendations to the Adaptation Committee. Some of the findings emerging from the mapping exercise highlight that 87 per cent of the organizations mapped promote capacity-building for adaptation at the individual and/or the institutional level and 42 per cent of them mentioned awareness of gender sensitivity. The Adaptation Committee further established a task force to consider issues related to the NAP process. The task force is collaborating with other bodies established under the Convention such as the LEG, the TEC, the GCF Board and the Standing Committee on Finance. Future activities of the Adaptation Committee include the organization of two workshops in 2015, on means of implementation for adaptation action and on promoting livelihoods and economic diversification.

35. Ms. Siane Abdul Baki (Liberia) presented the experience of her country, as an LDC, in integrating gender considerations into climate change adaptation strategies. The Gender and Climate Change Strategy of Liberia has been developed with the support of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Global Gender and Climate Alliance, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Ministry of Gender and Development. The objective of the strategy is to mainstream gender equality into Liberia's climate change policies and programmes and to provide equal opportunities to both men and women to implement and benefit from mitigation and adaptation initiatives. The strategy, drafted through a participatory approach involving policymakers and stakeholder consultations and peer reviews, is based on the analysis of the current national priorities concerning climate change as set out by the Liberian Government. The strategy is extended to the following sectors: agriculture and food security; coastal areas; forestry and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; health, water and sanitation; and energy. Specific sector-related activities have been developed and are being implemented. Gender focal points have been appointed. Training on climate change issues was conducted at the grassroots level as well as for senior government officials. Some examples include: training of women farmers to create awareness/share climate change and adaptation information with other women; a training of trainers programme to enable the organization of subsequent knowledge/information-sharing workshops on climate change and adaptation in agriculture; groups of women selected to collect rainfall data in their respective towns; and four female head officers of the Ministry of Agriculture trained to conduct climate change vulnerability and risk assessments in the agriculture sector with the support of the Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa at the University of Pretoria, South Africa.

36. After the first round of presentations, some clarifying questions were asked from the floor. Many of them were posed to the representative of Liberia and were centred on the political support received to approve the gender strategy and appoint gender focal points, on the challenges encountered at the local level and on the establishment of gender focal points and the type of training they received. The representative of Liberia explained that political support was secured thanks to the involvement and lobbying of ministries, and the engagement of the senate and the lower house in incorporating gender issues into all agendas. One of the first challenges encountered at the local level was the resistance to change, which was overcome by starting a dialogue with traditional leaders, engaging them and presenting gender as a human rights issue. The same approach was taken with raising awareness of gender issues with men, who subsequently became gender champions. Support was also received from youth. As regards the question on gender focal points, many of them are senior government officials as they need to be able to lobby policymakers. Training was provided for them to understand the concept of gender mainstreaming, but also on other issues such as HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and human rights.

37. Several questions were posed to the representative of Rwanda, focusing on challenges in training country experts, including through South–South cooperation, and on the lack of financial resources. The representative of Rwanda explained that there are many opportunities for training at the national and regional levels, including on national communications, NAPAs and technology needs assessments. To meet the challenges of scarce financial resources, a national climate fund was established with the objective to capitalize both internal and external resources. National capitalization benefited from the forestry fund, project registration fees and charges paid for non-compliance with rules. With regard to external capitalization, resources have been mobilized from climate change financial mechanisms, and bilateral and multilateral agencies.

38. Ms. Diane McFadzien and Mr. Espen Ronneberg of the secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) presented the Finnish–Pacific Project (FINPAC) on Reduced Vulnerability of the Pacific Island Country Villagers' Livelihoods to the Effects of Climate Change. The purpose of this project is to improve the capacity of the Pacific Island countries' national meteorological and hydrological services to deliver weather, climate and early warning services in cooperation with and for the benefit of villagers in Pacific communities, in partnership with several organizations and groups and experts around the region. The project included various components focused on technical and communication issues such as improved maintenance and rehabilitation of selected 'silent' weather observation stations and the training of personnel in the national meteorological and hydrological services to communicate with stakeholders in cooperation with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other NGOs. This project helped with understanding the vulnerabilities and capacities of communities, building the capacities of communities to access, understand and use weather and climate information through community workshops, developing integrated community climate and disaster resilient plans and supporting continued community awareness through educational materials.

39. Ms. Lavina Tama (Cook Islands) made a presentation on her country's experience as one of the beneficiaries of FINPAC. One of the most relevant positive impacts of this project was on communication: the Cook Islands Meteorological Service (CIMS) completed its media guide and plan, including plans and suggestions from national media on how it can work together with the media to raise awareness and understanding of meteorological terms, weather and climate systems. The Cook Islands Meteorological Service is now better equipped with knowledge and tips on social media and media engagement processes, and has a better understanding of how to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate a communications strategy. The next component will focus on

reaching out to local villages to promote the understanding of meteorological terms, weather and climate systems. One such event has already taken place and has been considered valid for replication: for the first time the community participated in a village workshop to discuss climate and disaster resilience and learned to plan and build their resilience to climate and disaster events.

40. Mr. Stefan Schwager, Co-Chair of the Standing Committee on Finance, briefed the Durban Forum on the first forum of the Committee, held on 28 May 2013 in Barcelona, Spain, with the focus on mobilizing finance and investments for climate action. He discussed topics raised at the forum, including existing opportunities and challenges related to climate finance flows, and noted that, although the overall scale of finance had increased significantly in recent years as part of fast-start finance, mobilizing sufficient levels of finance remains a challenge. In relation to adaptation finance, lessons learned from the forum of the Standing Committee on Finance showed that the use of the public sector for attracting private-sector financing has been difficult and linkages between adaptation and development are complex. Furthermore, the forum underlined that risks and uncertainties are different in adaptation and mitigation projects. First of all, estimating the cost of mitigation is easier, and second, it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of an adaptation project since successful impacts are not readily measurable. Mr. Schwager also highlighted the need to continue to enhance the ownership in developing countries at the national level and the need for high-level support and engagement of the ministries of finance, among other issues raised.

41. Mr. Daouda Ndiaye from the secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board informed the Durban Forum of the Adaptation Fund's readiness programme for climate finance. After four years in operation and the accreditation of 16 national implementing entities, the Board noted that only five of the national implementing entities were able to develop project proposals and submit them for approval to the Board. Therefore, the Board developed a programme to strengthen the capacity of national and regional entities to receive and manage climate finance. The programme was launched at a seminar held in May 2014 in Washington D.C., United States of America. The seminar brought together experts from a variety of organizations (including bilateral and multilateral agencies, other funds, NGOs, foundations and private-sector entities) who shared experiences, outlined areas of collaboration and identified ways forward. During the seminar a new grants programme for South–South cooperation in accreditation was announced to assist neighbouring countries in building the capacity of national implementing entities. Entities accredited by the Adaptation Fund will also be eligible to receive grants and provide support to countries that are seeking accreditation from the Adaptation Fund. Countries without a national implementing entity may apply for a grant to receive support from an existing national implementing entity. Upcoming readiness activities include the development of a knowledge exchange platform to disseminate knowledge and tools to enable access to adaptation finance, the organization of readiness seminars, an African national implementing entity workshop and a regional accreditation workshop. Targeted technical assistance will be provided to selected accredited entities to improve their capacity to comply with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy.

42. A representative of Rwanda asked for clarification on the South–South cooperation grants programme. The representative of the secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board explained that a potential national implementing entity can seek support from an accredited national implementing entity, which, in turn, may support different countries. The potential entity can submit its application requesting support to the Adaptation Fund.

43. A representative of France highlighted the importance of building capacity on climate finance, including the engagement of private-sector entities. The Co-Chair of the

Standing Committee on Finance invited the delegate and the audience to follow discussions at the upcoming second forum of the Committee, where this topic will be considered.

44. A representative of Finland noted the considerable impact of peer learning in the FINPAC project. He added that the NAP process could also benefit from South–South and triangular cooperation.

45. A representative of the United States asked the representative of the SPREP secretariat whether other villages in the Pacific small island developing States requested the same training as that provided at the village workshop referred to in paragraph 38 above. The representative of the SPREP secretariat mentioned a project in the Solomon Islands with an ecosystem-based set of activities. He also added that other countries would like to benefit from this peer-to-peer cooperation which enables strong cross-fertilization of ideas.

46. On behalf of the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Fry thanked all panellists for the excellent, focused and interesting presentations and all participants for their active involvement in the fruitful discussions. Recalling the words of Ms. Figueres at the opening of the meeting, where she defined capacity-building as a democratization process, Mr. Fry expressed his conviction that the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum did contribute to this process. He closed the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum by inviting all participants to multiply the lessons learned during the meeting.

IV. Next steps

47. This report will be submitted for consideration to SBI 41.

48. Parties and other stakeholders may wish to use the information contained in this report, and in the presentations and statements delivered during the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum,[16] when planning, designing and implementing their capacity-building activities in developing countries.

49. Bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol may wish to use the information contained in this report to inform their deliberations on matters related to capacity-building in performing their functions as decided by the COP and the CMP.

[16] <http://unfccc.int/8397.php>.

Annex

[English only]

Agenda for the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building

Thursday 12 June 11 00 – 13 00 — **3rd Meeting**

11 00 – 11 15	Opening	Welcome address	Capacity-building to enhance climate-resilient pathways to sustainable development
	Mr. Amena Yauvoli Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and of the Durban Forum	Ms. Christiana Figueres Executive Secretary, UNFCCC secretariat	Ms. Koko Warner Lead Author for Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report
11 15 – 11 40	Introduction to the sessions	Recommending actions to create and enhance enabling environments for the development and transfer of climate technology	CTCN and capacity-building
	Mr. Ian Fry (Tuvalu) Ms. Angela Kallhauge (Sweden) Co-facilitators	Technology Executive Committee (TEC) Mr. Kunihiko Shimada TEC Vice-chair	Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) Mr. Fred Machulu Onduri Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board
11 40 – 11 50	QUESTIONS & ANSWERS TIME		
11 50 – 12 20	Strengthening institutional capacity for reporting	Examples of GEF Projects to enhance and/or create of an Enabling Environment	Improving the sustainability of microfinance institutions in Ethiopia and Nepal through Climate Finance
	Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) Ms. Hilary Hove CGE	Global Environment Facility (GEF) Mr. Rawleston Moore Senior Climate Change Specialist GEF secretariat	Frankfurt School – United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Collaborating Centre for Climate and Sustainable Energy Finance Ms. Christine Grüning Senior Project Manager/Policy Expert
12 20 – 13 00	QUESTIONS & ANSWERS TIME AND PANEL DISCUSSION		

Thursday 12 June 15 00 – 17 00

3rd Meeting

Session I : Building Capacity to mitigate: Assessment of options and implementation of mitigation measures

15 00 – 15 40	**Capacity as the front end of the mitigation pipeline** Climate Action Network International **Mr. Pat Finnegan** **Co-ordinator** **CAN-International Working Group on Capacity Building**	**Building capacity to mitigate: Examples and lessons learned from IRENA** International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) **Ms. Elizabeth Press** **Deputy Director Innovation and Technology Centre**	**International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV*** **Mr. Brian Mantlana** **(South Africa)** **Mr. Sebastian Wienges** **(Germany)** *Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)	**Mobilizing private-sector engagement in LEDs and NAMAs: lessons learned from the UNDPs Low Emission Capacity Building Programme*** Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment **Ms. Alina Averchenkova** **Co-Head Policy** *Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
15 40 – 15 50	**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS TIME**			
15 50 – 16 20	**Promoting CDM capacity-building activities in a time of carbon market crisis: the efforts of the CDM Executive Board** Clean development mechanism Executive Board (CDM EB) **Mr. Hugh Sealy** **CDM EB Board Chair**		**Challenges of and solutions to regional distribution of CDM projects** The Nairobi Framework **Ms. Miriam Hinostroza** **Head, Low Carbon Development Programme** **UNEP Risoe**	**UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre Grenada: Building capacity to develop CDM projects in the Caribbean. The experience of the Dominican Republic** **Mr. Federico Grullón** **(Dominican Republic)**
16 20 – 17 00	**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS TIME AND PANEL DISCUSSION**			

FCCC/SBI/2014/14

FCCC/SBI/2011/14

Friday 13 June 15 00 – 17 00

3rd Meeting

DURBAN FORUM ON CAPACITY BUILDING

Session III Building capacity to adapt: Assessment of options and implementation of adaption measures

15 00 – 15 30	Present and future training approaches of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to build individual and institutional capacities in least developed countries	Technical support and guidance from the Adaptation Committee, to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation	Integrating gender into climate change adaptation strategies in least developed , The experience of Liberia
	Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	Adaptation Committee (AC)	
	Mr. Batu Uprety, LEG Chair Mr. Faustin Munyazikwiye (Rwanda)	Ms. Sumaya Zakieldeen AC Member	Ms. Siane Abdul Baki (Liberia) Ministry of Gender and Development
15 30 – 15 45	QUESTIONS & ANSWERS TIME		
15 45 – 16 15	Reducing the vulnerability of Pacific communities to climate change The experience of the Cook Islands	SCF Forum: Sharing Knowledge on Adaptation Finance	Enhancing developing countries' capacity in accessing finance through national implementing entities, The Adaptation Fund Climate Finance Readiness Programme
	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)	Adaptation Fund Board (AFB)
	Ms. Diane McFadzien, Mr. Espen Ronneberg (SPREP) Ms. Lavinia Tama (Cook Islands)	Mr. Stefan Schwager SCF Co-chair	Mr. Daouda Ndiaye AFB secretariat
16 15 – 17 00	QUESTIONS & ANSWERS TIME AND PANEL DISCUSSION		

United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change

FCCC/SBI/2014/15

Distr.: General
15 September 2014

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation
Forty-first session
Lima, 1–8 December 2014

Item X of the provisional agenda

Summary report on the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention

Note by the secretariat

Summary

The 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention was held during the fortieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on 5, 8 and 11 June 2014. Representatives of Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the media shared experiences and exchanged ideas, good practices and lessons learned on public participation, public awareness, public access to information and international cooperation on such matters.

GE.14-16214 (E)

1416214

Please recycle

Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Introduction	1–5	3
	A. Background and mandate	1–4	3
	B. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation	5	3
II.	Proceedings	6–11	3
III.	Summary of presentations and discussions	12–66	4
	A. Opening of the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention	12–16	4
	B. Session I: public participation in climate change policy decision-making and action	17–34	5
	C. Session II: raising public awareness of climate change and mobilizing climate action	35–52	8
	D. Session III: public access to information on climate change	53–64	11
	E. Public participation via social media	65	14
	F. Closure of the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention	66	15
IV.	Next steps	67–68	15
Annex			
	Agenda for the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention		16

I. Introduction

A. Background and mandate

1. Reaffirming the importance of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information in relation to climate change and international cooperation on such matters for achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention and for the effective implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions, the Conference of the Parties (COP), at its eighteenth session, adopted the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention.[1]

2. By the same decision, the COP requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to enhance the work on Article 6 of the Convention by organizing an annual in-session dialogue with the participation of Parties, representatives of relevant bodies established under the Convention and relevant experts, practitioners and stakeholders to share their experiences and exchange ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of the Doha work programme.[2]

3. The COP decided that, for the purpose of organizing the Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention, the six elements of Article 6 of the Convention would be clustered into two focal areas, with the consideration of each area alternating on an annual basis. The first focal area consists of education and training and the second consists of public awareness, public participation and public access to information. International cooperation is considered to be a cross-cutting theme of both focal areas.[3]

4. The COP requested the secretariat to prepare a summary report on every meeting of the Dialogue.[4]

B. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

5. The SBI may wish to consider the information contained in this report, with a view to determining appropriate actions arising from it.

II. Proceedings

6. The 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention took place on 5, 8 and 11 June 2014 during SBI 40. The focus was on the second of the areas referred to in paragraph 3 above: public awareness, public participation and public access to information.

7. More than 120 representatives of Parties, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and the media shared their experiences and exchanged ideas, best practices and lessons learned on public participation, public awareness, public access to information and international cooperation on such matters.

8. Mr. Amena Yauvoli, Chair of the SBI, chaired the 2nd Dialogue. He was supported by the co-facilitators, Ms. Renilde Ndayishimiye (Burundi) and Mr. Paul Watkinson (France).

[1] Decision 15/CP.18, preamble and paragraph 1.
[2] Decision 15/CP.18, paragraph 9.
[3] Decision 15/CP.18, paragraph 10.
[4] Decision 15/CP.18, paragraph 12.

9. The meeting was organized into three two-hour working sessions, focusing on:

(a) Public participation in climate change policy decision-making and action;

(b) Raising public awareness of climate change and mobilizing climate action;

(c) Public access to information on climate change.

10. Each working session started with focused presentations made by Parties, IGOs and NGOs, followed by an expert panel discussion and an in-depth dialogue with all meeting participants.

11. The agenda for the meeting is contained in the annex. All presentations and a full webcast recording of all of the working sessions are available on the UNFCCC website.[4]

III. Summary of presentations and discussions

A. Opening of the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention

12. The meeting was opened by the UNFCCC Deputy Executive Secretary, Mr. Richard Kinley, who introduced Mr. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of State for Environment of Peru and incoming President of COP 20 and the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), emphasizing the Minister's commitment to environmental education, advocacy and public participation throughout his career.

13. Mr. Pulgar-Vidal highlighted ethics, solidarity and public participation as essential principles for addressing climate change and environmental degradation. He stated that raising awareness of climate change and creating and implementing strong climate policies is possible only with the effective participation of the public. He stressed the crucial importance of considering cultural difference in order to effectively communicate on climate change. Mr. Pulgar-Vidal announced his intention to use COP 20/CMP 10 to build confidence among stakeholders and to change the narrative on climate change and the UNFCCC process in a positive way, noting that working in a transparent and inclusive manner with all stakeholders is the only way to reach a new climate agreement in 2015.

14. Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, former Chair of the SBI, stated that the adoption of the Doha work programme and the establishment of the Dialogue constitute the first occasion on which the joint will of Parties and observer organizations has been converted into a COP decision. He stressed that the Dialogue provides an ideal platform for interaction between Parties and observers and that Article 6 is of fundamental importance for fostering behavioural change and the shift towards a sustainable, low-emission and resource-efficient development paradigm.

15. Mr. Yauvoli noted that transparent and inclusive public participation is fundamental to advancing the climate change process. He emphasized that the Dialogue aims to provide a regular forum for Parties and stakeholders to share their experiences and exchange ideas, good practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of Article 6. Mr. Yauvoli outlined the organization of the work at the 2nd Dialogue and invited all participants to actively engage in the discussions.

16. Mr. Watkinson emphasized that matters related to Article 6 are key to addressing climate change and need to be brought more prominently into the political discussions. Ms.

[4] <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/education_and_outreach/items/8210.php>.

Ndayishimiye opened the first working session, on public participation in climate change policy decision-making and action.

B. Session I: public participation in climate change policy decision-making and action

1. Presentations

17. Ms. Priscilla Achakpa, a representative of the Women Environmental Programme, a grass-roots NGO, presented remotely from Nigeria on how locally conducted stakeholder consultations, in particular with groups of society that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, were organized and how they led to specific recommendations that were presented to the national Government as well as at the international level. As women are among the groups that are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in Nigeria, emphasis was placed on ensuring women's participation. The remote presentation was complemented by an intervention made by Ms. Gotelind Alber of GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice, who highlighted participatory vulnerability assessments and community-based adaptation and mitigation actions as good practices that should be followed in all areas of climate policymaking, in particular with regard to the definition of intended nationally determined contributions. She emphasized that effective and meaningful public participation requires addressing the other elements of Article 6, namely education, training, public awareness and public access to information, and including disadvantaged and marginalized groups. Gender considerations are a cross-cutting issue for all elements of Article 6 and need to be addressed by creating strong women's networks at all levels of decision-making, fostering gender expertise at all stages of policymaking and establishing a funding mechanism for Article 6 activities. Both presenters highlighted the importance of building on traditional knowledge and engaging all stakeholder groups in order to ensure informed policymaking and broad policy acceptance and support.

18. Ms. Tara Shine, a representative of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice presented the Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice Conference[6] as a case study on the effective engagement of grass-roots practitioners at the international level. The conference was designed to have local-level practitioners from around the world at the centre of the discussions so as to allow policymakers to learn from local experiences, practices and coping mechanisms. It was emphasized that, as some of the most effective climate solutions are already being provided by the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, creating platforms for sharing those solutions is crucial to advancing the climate change process at the local, national and international levels. More focus should be placed on the participation of women as they have been identified as being at the heart of creating effective climate change responses. Ms. Shine noted that the capacity-building workshop for grass-roots practitioners held prior to the conference and the use of plain language throughout the conference were key to the success of the event.

19. Mr. Dennis Mairena, a representative of the Center for the Autonomy and Development of Indigenous Peoples demonstrated how a subnational climate change strategy for indigenous territories in northern Nicaragua was developed through a participatory process. After the establishment of a technical committee constituted of indigenous peoples organizations, the country's Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources and international development cooperation organizations, a series of courses on governance and climate change was developed and held to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples for effective participation. This was followed by a two-year interview and consultation process with indigenous communities and other stakeholders, leading to

[6] See <https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/dublin-conference/>.

the development of a subnational strategy, which has been officially approved and now constitutes a chapter of Nicaragua's National Climate Change Strategy.

20. The last presentation was made by a representative of the secretariat on behalf of the United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness,[7] who outlined draft guidelines for national focal points for Article 6 of the Convention, which the Alliance is developing in response to an invitation made by the COP.[8] The guidelines aim to serve as a flexible framework for country-driven action, addressing the specific needs and circumstances of Parties while fostering an interdisciplinary, multisectoral, multi-stakeholder and participatory approach. The guidelines include various approaches to, and good practices in, the organization of stakeholder consultations and the mobilization of stakeholder participation in the development and implementation of national strategies and action plans.

2. Expert panel

21. The panel was comprised of experts in public participation from the Government of France, the Government of Peru, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the University of Lapland. In line with the focus questions published on the UNFCCC website prior to the 2nd Dialogue, the panellists focused their interventions on: the main challenges of developing public participation mechanisms and how those challenges can be overcome; ways of ensuring that all stakeholder groups are involved in climate change policymaking and action; best approaches for governments to take to mobilize public support for climate action; and best strategies for the public to encourage governments to take ambitious climate action.

22. Mr. Ernesto Ráez Luna, the ministerial advisor and leader of the COP 20/CMP 10 stakeholder engagement team, reflected on approaches for governments to take to mobilize public support for climate action, emphasizing the need to recognize civil society as a positive force. Peru's efforts to foster public participation in COP 20/CMP 10 include the establishment of a dedicated stakeholder engagement team with an advisory function to the Peruvian COP Presidency, targeted public information campaigns on climate change with possibilities for participation, the allocation of financial resources for addressing gender considerations and partnering with civil-society organizations.

23. Mr. Pierre-Henri Guignard, Secretary-General COP 21/CMP 11, stated that the French Government's work on fostering public participation in climate change policymaking is guided by principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[9] the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)[10] and Article 6 of the Convention. He stressed the importance of working collectively with all stakeholders at the local, national and international levels to mobilize a global commitment to reaching a new universal and ambitious climate agreement at COP 21/CMP 11. He stated that France is actively working with young people on the preparations for COP 21/CMP 11 and reaffirmed his commitment

[7] The Alliance aims to: maximize synergies and coherence of activities; utilize available expertise and resources efficiently through enhanced coordination; support Parties to the Convention in their efforts to design, initiate and undertake activities related to Article 6 of the Convention; and establish a clear link between the work of the member organizations and the UNFCCC process. The Alliance is constituted of 13 United Nations entities. Further information on the Alliance and its members is available at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/education_and_outreach/items/7403.php>.

[8] Decision 15/CP.18, annex, paragraph 24.

[9] See <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?documentid=78&articleid=1163>.

[10] See <http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/public-participation/aarhus-convention.html>.

to collaborating with all stakeholder groups in designing a conference venue that "brings down the blue fence" and creates a conference "for the people".

24. Mr. Sébastien Duyck, a representative of the University of Lapland, stated that the work under Article 6 provides a good example of effective collaboration between Parties and observer organizations. He stressed the need to start looking beyond good practices by focusing on how the implementation of Article 6 can leverage action at all levels. He urged Parties to make use of the existing provisions to develop guidelines on local consultations for projects under the clean development mechanism, as many of them have a strong impact on local communities. Guidelines should also be developed on meaningful stakeholder participation in decision-making processes regarding projects to be financed by the Green Climate Fund. He identified the limited engagement of stakeholders in the drafting of national communications as a missed opportunity at the national level. With regard to the international level, he stressed the importance of ensuring that intended nationally determined contributions reflect the principles of Article 6 and that negotiations under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action include provisions on public participation. As a concrete proposal, he recommended that the SBI consider the development of a normative framework and a mechanism that ensures the participation of the most marginalized groups in policymaking at all levels.

25. Mr. Achim Halpaap, a representative of UNITAR, emphasized that the focus of Article 6 has shifted significantly over the last two decades, with climate change now being at the heart of the international development agenda and increasingly affecting people's rights and development opportunities. Public participation in climate change governance is complex in nature as it includes multiple actors and decision-making processes at the local, national and international levels. He stressed that the development of capacities and skills for effective public participation needs to be addressed in the new climate change regime and should be considered by the Global Environment Facility. As a way forward, UNITAR recommended that the SBI launch an international research framework together with interested Parties and organizations to develop a more structured approach to public participation.

3. Discussions

26. A representative of the United States underlined the importance of public participation for informed policymaking and strong policy acceptance and support for its implementation. She highlighted a climate literacy framework as an example of communicating on climate science in a simple and understandable manner and supporting its integration into school curricula.

27. In response to a question from a representative of France on how governments should work with civil society in partnership and create synergies, the representative of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice said that the partnership of her organization with the Government of Ireland, IGOs and NGOs in the organization of the international conference referred to in paragraph 18 above should be taken as a good example.

28. A representative of Brazil supported the notion expressed by the expert from the University of Lapland on the importance of ensuring public participation in the development of nationally determined contributions. Brazil has set up an online platform for that purpose and offered support to other Parties that are interested in following its example.

29. A representative of the Dominican Republic stated that its National Strategy to Strengthen Human Resources and Skills to Advance Green, Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Development was developed through multisectoral and multi-stakeholder consultations involving various public- and private-sector entities and civil-society groups.

30. A representative of Bangladesh emphasized that focus also needs to be placed on public participation mechanisms in developed countries, where in some cases it has become apparent that public opinion has not been reflected in climate change policymaking.

31. Representatives of Ghana and Mexico stressed the importance of public participation for developing effective climate policies and highlighted gender equality as a fundamental principle in that context. The representative of GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice added that women's participation needs to be supported in all countries at all levels.

32. A representative of Uganda thanked UNITAR for the support provided in fostering public participation in climate change education policymaking as part of a joint project under the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership UN CC:Learn[11] and stated that the inner drivers of communities need to be considered in order to make public participation mechanisms effective.

33. A representative of Mexico stressed the importance of mobilizing global efforts to promote climate change education and important interlinkages with other international processes, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development,[12] which will take place in Nagoya, Japan, in November 2014.

34. Other points highlighted during the discussion include the importance of establishing platforms for dialogue between all stakeholders and decision makers, strengthening the capacities of governments and civil society for meaningful public participation, and targeted efforts to foster the participation of the most vulnerable groups, including women and indigenous peoples.

C. Session II: raising public awareness of climate change and mobilizing climate action

1. Presentations

35. Mr. Watkinson opened the second working session, on raising public awareness on climate change and mobilizing climate action, by emphasizing that avoiding jargon is key to effective communication on climate change and that focus needs to be placed on demonstrating how people can become part of solutions to climate change by changing their habits in everyday life.

36. The first presentation was delivered by Ms. Delphine Blumereau, a representative of CliMates, an independent international students' organization, which conducts research on, and advocacy for, innovative climate solutions. Ms. Blumereau presented COP in MyCity,[13] a project which aims to bridge the gap between the intergovernmental climate change process and local climate action through peer-to-peer education, development of youth leadership, and support for and visibility of youth initiatives around the world. In 2013, 19 cities on five continents took part in the project.

37. Mr. Joshua Robert Wiese, a representative of Global Call for Climate Action, a network comprised of more than 450 NGOs, shared lessons learned from the use of digital channels for raising public awareness and calling for climate action. He stressed the importance of people-focused engagement strategies that respond to the diversity of audiences and foster peer-to-peer communication. As an example, he presented The Tree

[11] See <http://www.unccclearn.org/>.
[12] See <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco-world-conference-on-esd-2014/>.
[13] See <http://copinmycity.weebly.com/>.

project, which aggregates information and resources for individuals and specific interest groups engaged in public discourse on climate change. He also highlighted the Adopt a Negotiator project, which supports young bloggers in providing real-time updates on negotiations from UNFCCC conferences and sharing their experiences at the international level with their networks at the national and local levels in their home countries. He further highlighted the importance of search engine optimization to ensure that web-based information and campaigns easily reach interested people via the Internet.

38. Ms. Ivete Maibaze, a representative of the Government of Mozambique presented advancements in raising public awareness through a series of activities undertaken in the context of Mozambique's National Environmental Programme under the leadership of President Armando Guebuza. The successful completion of the programme's first phase (2009–2014) resulted in the creation of a multi-stakeholder working group in each province, which included representatives of ministries, academia, civil society, the private sector and the media. The working groups identified local environmental problems and developed solutions together with 30,000 educators across the country. Specific training to involve women in the design and implementation of climate change related projects resulted in the increase of women's participation in national resource management committees and the management of district development funds. The project's first phase also saw the production and dissemination of 150,000 copies of educational materials.

39. The last presentation of the session was delivered by Mr. Max T. Edkins, a representative of Connect4Climate, a global partnership programme dedicated to climate change communicaiion launched by the World Bank, the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the Global Environment Facility. Connect4Climate aims to inspire global climate action by promoting behavioural and social change, environmental education and youth empowerment. Mr. Edkins highlighted the partnership programme's work with diverse stakeholder groups, such as the music, advertising, fashion and film industries, other private-sector entities and youth networks. In 2011, an African photo and video contest was organized with over 1,000 participants from all African countries to showcase the region's voices and climate action at COP 17/CMP 7 in Durban, South Africa. Connect4Climate's work with the film industry included training for film makers on incorporating messages on climate change into movie scripts and reducing emissions from film production. The key messages of Connect4Climate's campaigns include that early climate action will avoid high costs in the future and that everyone can contribute to combating climate change.

2. Expert panel

40. The panel was comprised of experts in public awareness raising from Guatemala, Saint Lucia, the United States, BBC Media Action and the International Centre for Climate Change and Development. In line with the focus questions published on the UNFCCC website prior to the 2nd Dialogue, the panellists focused their interventions on: strategies that are effective for changing attitudes and behaviour towards climate-friendly lifestyles; how to communicate scientific findings in a manner that is understandable for all groups of society, applicable to daily life and does not create panic, but emphasizes opportunities; and what is needed to advance from public awareness to climate action.

41. Mr. Crispin d'Auvergne, representing Saint Lucia, highlighted shared ownership and peer-to-peer communication as effective means of broadly engaging stakeholders in awareness-raising campaigns. The Caribbean Youth Environment Network[14] was mentioned as a relevant example. He noted that campaigns need to be relevant to people's daily lives to make them effective. With regard to moving from awareness to action, he

[14] See <http://www.cyen.org/documents/homepage.html>.

presented a number of initiatives supported by the Saint Lucian Government, such as partnerships on rainwater harvesting and the provision of financial incentives for the installation of solar-powered water heaters in houses.

42. Ms. Emily Therese Cloyd, representing the United States, joined the panel discussion virtually. She presented communication-related aspects of the development and dissemination of the United States' latest National Climate Assessment,[15] which demonstrates current and future climate impacts and actions as well as opportunities for the public to engage. The 30-chapter report covers each region of the United States and has been developed with input from various stakeholders, who have been engaged throughout the preparation process. She highlighted the importance of developing communication products that are easily understandable to all audiences; for example, the report's intuitive interactive website that makes main findings easily accessible through graphics and keywords, but also allows for access to in-depth information. With regard to the dissemination of the report's findings, partnerships with publicly known figures as well as the use of newsletters and social media proved to be instrumental.

43. Mr. Marcel Oseida, representing Guatemala, highlighted his Government's focus on raising awareness among groups that are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in the country. He emphasized the importance of identifying the most efficient means of communication, given the limited access to mass media channels such as the television or Internet. He further emphasized the importance of recognizing the cultural differences of Guatemala's 20 ethnic groups in the development of effective communication strategies. Building partnerships with different stakeholder groups is important for moving from awareness to action.

44. Ms. Delia Lloyd Boylan, a representative of BBC Media Action, stressed that effective communication strategies can be developed only if the realities, needs and priorities of the target audiences are known and reflected. She presented Climate Asia,[16] a recent project in which 33,500 people in seven Asian countries were interviewed using the communication strategies that had been developed with governments, NGOs and media organizations. She emphasized the importance of selecting appropriate media channels in line with local circumstances. With regard to moving from awareness to action, she said that identifying and addressing barriers to action, such as lack of information and knowledge or social barriers, was key.

45. Mr. Saleemul Huq, a representative of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development mentioned the high level of awareness of climate change and its adverse effects on the part of Bangladesh's political leadership and its over 150 million citizens as well as the country's impressive move from vulnerability to action. He stressed that Bangladesh is among the most proactive countries in the world as regards adaptation, having made significant progress, in particular through the development and implementation of community-based adaptation strategies. As an effective model for raising public awareness, he mentioned a reality television show in Bangladesh, which reaches 30–40 million people weekly, in which two celebrities spend time in local communities to identify local problems and find solutions with community members. He invited interested participants to visit Bangladesh to learn from their experiences on the ground.

3. Discussions

46. A representative of France stated that it has proved to be effective to link communication on mitigation actions to co-benefits, such as monetary savings, for

[15] Available at <http://nca2014.globalchange.gov>.

[16] See <http://www.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/climateasiadataportal>.

incentivizing actions. In response to that representative's question as to whether it is necessary to communicate information on the complex UNFCCC process to the public, the representatives of CliMates and Global Call for Climate Action responded that it is important to translate information on the process to the public as decisions taken at the intergovernmental level effect people's lives significantly. Furthermore, it is important for mobilizing public engagement and building pressure on government representatives.

47. A representative of Ghana shared lessons learned from the health sector, which also deals with the challenge of communicating scientific findings in an understandable way to the public. Effective communication strategies have been developed on the basis of interview responses from community members and the involvement of community leaders and women in the dissemination of information.

48. A representative of the Dominican Republic highlighted the country's Government's One Climate, One Planet, One Decision campaign, conducted as a public–private partnership in 2011 with the aim of fostering behavioural change in production and consumption patterns. The campaign reached 400,000 people through television, public consultations and workshops.

49. A representative of Mexico highlighted the importance of considering the different impacts that climate change has on different genders and age groups, which Mexico addresses by applying a human rights and gender equality based approach to capacity-building for adaptation and mitigation actions. In that context, the representative emphasized the challenge of addressing gender equality in mitigation actions and invited participants to share their relevant experiences.

50. A representative of Bangladesh stressed that increasing awareness of the dramatic effects that climate change has already had on the lives of the most vulnerable communities would have a big impact on behavioural change in developed countries.

51. A representative of Guinea-Bissau highlighted a ministerial initiative on sustainable consumption that led to the introduction of meat-free Mondays in about 3,000 schools involving 3 million students across the country.

52. Other issues highlighted during the discussion include the importance of: partnering with the private sector; linking the communication of scientific findings to indigenous knowledge and developing joint solutions with local communities through participatory processes that foster community ownership; and using insights from psychology when developing communication strategies.

D. Session III: public access to information on climate change

1. Presentations

53. Ms. Ndayishimiye chaired the third working session, on public access to information on climate change.

54. Mr. Albert Altarejos Magalang, representing the Philippines, presented his government's efforts to enhance public access to information on climate change, emphasizing that people's right to information is stipulated in the country's constitution and that public access to information on climate change is an integral part of the Philippine National Framework Strategy on Climate Change[17] and is addressed in a dedicated chapter of the National Climate Change Action Plan.[18] He highlighted the significant role that information and communication technologies play in knowledge management, mapping

[17] Available at <http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/nfscc_sgd.pdf>.
[18] Available at <http://adaptationmarketplace.org/data/library-documents/NCCAP_TechDoc.pdf>.

and modelling of information and forecasting. To ensure broad access to information, the Government has put in place various information platforms, such as an e-library and an online space for exchanging information on community practices. Furthermore, information is disseminated through social media and in collaboration with civil society, the private sector and media organizations. The presenter pointed out the importance of ensuring that information is gender responsive and that technical concepts are communicated in a way that is understandable to the general public. As a key challenge, he mentioned the avoidance of additional costs for the enhanced provision of information. In response to a question from a representative of the European Union (EU) on how that can be achieved, he explained that the Philippine Government is trying to make use of existing communication channels to the extent possible, while increasing the thematic focus on climate change related information.

55. Mr. Jürgen Nimptsch, Lord Mayor of the City of Bonn, highlighted in his presentation the city's efforts to communicate information on climate change and climate policymaking and action. The city undertakes comprehensive reporting on its policies, targets and activities through the voluntary global online reporting platform "carbon*n* Cities Climate Registry".[19] The presenter stressed the importance of bringing together various existing global registries for making information on climate action undertaken by cities easily accessible to interested stakeholders at all levels. As an example of how the city of Bonn has enhanced access to information, he mentioned the installation of rain meters in response to the increased occurrence of flash floods in order to provide citizens with an early warning system. Furthermore, the city conducts regular public events and dialogues on climate change and related policy planning and action. The city also supports an informed citizenship through a climate change programme for schoolchildren, which explains the causes and effects of climate change and encourages children to become agents of change by adopting climate-friendly behaviour and sharing information with their families.

56. Mr. Nigel Topping, a representative of the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), presented the organization's work on gathering and disclosing environmental information from over 4,500 organizations in 81 countries, representing 81 per cent of the world's largest companies, by collaborating with their 767 institutional investors, including pension funds, holding about USD 92 trillion worth of investments. The presenter stated that, as climate change is a systemic problem caused by private-sector activities, it is the private sector that needs to provide the solution. Using the large data sets that it has been compiling since 2000, CDP helps investors and investment fund managers to move their capital away from sources of carbon emissions and advises national and local governments on policy formulation in that regard. CDP data are publicly available and built on by many research and academic institutions. CDP is currently working on opportunities to transform its data into resources for the public to use to inform their purchasing and investment decisions.

57. The final presentation was delivered by Mr. Manyewu Mutamba, a representative of the Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions. He explained how the use of mobile phones has enhanced farmers' access to climate change related information. He noted that access to early warning systems and weather information is key to the implementation of climate-smart agriculture practices. The use of mobile phones provides a cost-effective way for farmers' organizations to exchange information, take sound procurement decisions and increase their bargaining power through coordination and access markets at lower transaction costs. The presenter expressed optimism that the challenges involved in the broader use of mobile phones, such as low literacy levels, the emergence of uncoordinated information platforms and monetary costs, will be overcome given the enormous benefits and opportunities that the technology offers.

[19] Available at <http://citiesclimateregistry.org>.

2. Expert panel

58. The panel was comprised of experts in public access to information on climate change from Sweden, the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), the Casino Group and the World Resources Institute (WRI). In line with the focus questions published on the UNFCCC website prior to the 2nd Dialogue, the panellists focused their interventions on: what mechanisms could be used for ensuring public access to information on policies and activities that may have adverse effects on the climate system; how information and communication technologies can facilitate public access to information on climate change; and how access to information on the emission intensity of products can be enhanced to encourage sustainable consumption choices.

59. Mr. Mats Kullberg, representing Sweden, stated that his government's work on ensuring public access to information on climate change related matters is guided by the Aarhus Convention and national regulations. Sweden offers various public databases, websites and resource materials that provide information on the causes and effects of climate change as well as the Government's climate policymaking and implementation. Mr. Kullberg emphasized the importance of applying targeted communication strategies to ensure that the available information is understood and used by the respective audiences.

60. Ms. Anabella Rosemberg, a representative of ITUC stressed that principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development never made the legal translation into the workplace and that most workers do not have access to information on the climate change related decision-making of their employers. It is key to provide such information to workers and to involve them in decision-making processes as workers have insights that can significantly contribute to making effective decisions. She emphasized that the right to access to information goes hand in hand with the right to have the capacity to understand and act on the basis of that information and is therefore closely linked to other elements of Article 6 of the Convention, namely education and training.

61. Mr. Marc Voinnesson, a representative of the Casino Group, presented his company's work on developing an index that shows the environmental footprint of products. Having developed a carbon index for its products in 2008, the company expanded the index in 2011 to include information on water consumption and water pollution for all products in the Casino brand. The index offers one aggregated number for easy comparison between Casino products. Mr. Voinnesson stressed that in order to foster sustainable consumption through the provision of such information, it is necessary to develop one standard that makes all products comparable. In response to a concern raised by the representative of ITUC that, as consumer choices also depend on disposable income, it would be more effective to put in place regulations that prevent carbon-intense products, the expert from the Casino Group said that this would be difficult to implement as it would, for example, imply the end of the meat industry. However, the industry-wide standard proposed by him would provide producers with a justification to invest in lowering the environmental impacts of their products without regulating their production.

62. Mr. Jesse Worker, a representative of WRI joined the discussion virtually to present the Access Initiative,[20] which is a global network of over 200 organizations in 54 countries that promotes access to information, participation and justice in environmental decision-making. Members of the network carry out evidence-based advocacy to encourage collaboration and innovation that advances transparency, accountability and inclusiveness in decision-making processes at all levels. This includes ensuring participation in environmental impact assessments and policy reforms. WRI is currently developing an environmental democracy index, which will serve as a platform and a tool to measure environmental democracy in 75 countries by assessing laws and practices in relation to

[20] See <http://www.earthtrends.wri.org>.

environmental transparency, participation and accountability. Mr. Worker highlighted the Access Initiative's findings that a lack of inventories of activities exists in the area of adaptation. A representative of the EU responded to this by acknowledging the lack of information on adaptation actions and noting that the EU has developed the European Climate Adaptation Platform[11] in an effort to fill the information gap.

3. Discussions

63. Many participants acknowledged that information and communication technologies, such as mobile phones, websites, online tools and platforms, and social media, serve as effective means of providing the public with access to information. Some noted that, at the same time, such technologies serve as important channels for the public to provide information to governments. Furthermore, the importance of making information available in plain language and applicable to the daily lives of the target audiences was emphasized by a number of participants.

64. A representative of the Sudan emphasized that indigenous knowledge needs to be taken into account when the information needs of local communities are assessed and that the provision of information should target the improvement of livelihoods. A representative of France suggested that showcasing potential results of taking action should be used to motivate target audiences. The representative of BBC Media Action recommended the clear identification of effective communication channels before the content for communication is developed. A representative of the Philippines highlighted the importance of ensuring that communication channels are made resilient to disasters or that alternative channels are put in place in order to ensure access to information at all times. A representative of Zimbabwe agreed on the importance of fostering sustainable consumption choices, but questioned at which level of the development of food industry standards information on the emission intensity of products should be introduced.

E. Public participation via social media

65. To enhance and broaden public participation in the Dialogue, the secretariat published on the UNFCCC website an invitation to provide views on the issues under discussion and pose questions to the presenters and panellists via Twitter. For that purpose, the secretariat established and promoted the Twitter hashtag #Art6Dialogue, under which more than 100 tweets from Parties, IGOs, NGOs and the media were received during the 2nd Dialogue. Some tweets suggested that positive, but realistic messages about climate change should be used for raising public awareness. A youth representative confirmed that peer-to-peer learning had proved to be an effective way of raising awareness among young people and expressed her hopes that the proposal on civil-society engagement made during the 2nd Dialogue would translate into strong policies. Another participant gave an example of effective climate change communication in Cameroon. In response to a question received via Twitter, the representative of BBC Media Action confirmed that its research took into account age- and gender-specific needs and led to the collection of gender-disaggregated data. A number of key messages arising from the discussions held at the 2nd Dialogue were shared by participants in the room via Twitter in real time with the global audience.

[11] Available at <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/european-climate-adaptation-platform-climate-adapt>.

F. Closure of the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention

66. Mr. Yanvoli delivered closing remarks. He thanked all presenters and participants for the rich and thought-provoking discussions and expressed his confidence that the information shared will help to advance the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention. He emphasized that Article 6 of the Convention plays a critical role in building broad public understanding and support for the development and implementation of a new climate change agreement.

IV. Next steps

67. This report will be submitted to SBI 41 for consideration.

68. Parties and other stakeholders may wish to use the information that it contains when planning, designing and implementing activities related to public participation, public awareness, public access to information and international cooperation on such matters.

Annex

[English only]

Agenda for the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention

Opening of the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention **Session 1: public participation in climate change policy decision-making and action** Thursday, 5 June 2014, 11 a.m.–1 p.m. – Room Reger	
11–11.15 a.m.	**Opening of the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention** **Welcoming and opening remarks** • **Mr. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal**, Minster of State for Environment of Peru and incoming President of the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) • **Mr. Amena Yauvoli**, Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and Chair of the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention **Outline and objectives of the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 on the Convention, presented by the co-facilitators** • **Ms. Renilde Ndayishimiye**, UNFCCC national focal point, Burundi • **Mr. Paul Watkinson**, chief negotiator and head of the climate negotiations team, France
Good practices and lessons learned in fostering public participation in climate change policy decision-making and action	
11.15 a.m.–12.15 p.m.	**Presentations** • "Public participation in climate change: perspective from the Global South", **Ms. Priscilla Achakpa**, Women Environmental Programme, Nigeria, and "Key messages from women and gender on public participation", **Ms. Gotelind Alber**, GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice, UNFCCC observer constituency of women and gender non-governmental organizations (NGOs) • "Listening and learning: a case study on engaging active participation by grass-roots practitioners at an international conference", **Ms. Tara Shine**, Head of Research and Development, Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice, UNFCCC observer constituency of research and independent NGOs • "Good practices and lessons learned in fostering public participation in climate change policy decision-making and action: Nicaragua case", **Mr. Dennis Mairena**, Executive Director, Center for the Autonomy and Development of Indigenous Peoples, UNFCCC observer constituency of indigenous peoples organizations • "Draft guidelines for national focal points for Article 6 of the Convention", **Ms. Adriana Valenzuela**, United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness **Questions and answers**
Value of public participation in climate change policy decision-making and action	
12.15–1 p.m.	**Moderated dialogue between panellists and participants guided by the following questions:** • What are the main challenges involved in developing public participation mechanisms and how can those challenges be overcome? • How can it be ensured that all stakeholder groups are involved in climate change policymaking and action? • What are the best approaches for governments to take to mobilize public support for climate action? What are the best strategies for the public to encourage governments to take ambitious climate action?

	Panellists • **Mr. Ernesto Ráez Luna**, ministerial advisor and leader of COP 20/CMP 10 stakeholder engagement team, Ministry of the Environment, Peru • **Mr. Pierre Henri Guignard**, Secretary-General COP 21/CMP 11, France • **Mr. Sébastien Duyck**, Researcher, University of Lapland, UNFCCC observer constituency of environmental NGOs • **Mr. Achim Halpaap**, Senior Manager, Environment and Green Development, United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Session II: raising public awareness on climate change and mobilizing climate action Sunday, 8 June 2014, 11 a.m.–1 p.m. – Room Reger	
11–11.05 a.m.	**Outline and objectives of session II, presented by co-facilitator Mr. Watkinson**
Good practices and lessons learned in raising public awareness on climate change	
11.05 a.m.–12 p.m.	**Presentations** • "COP in MyCity", **Ms. Delphine Blumereau**, Officer of the COP in MyCity project for Asia and the Middle East, CliMates, UNFCCC observer constituency of youth NGOs • "Global Call for Climate Action's global experience from raising public awareness on climate change", **Mr. Joshua Wiese**, Director of the Adopt a Negotiator programme, Global Call for Climate Action, UNFCCC observer constituency of environmental NGOs • "What strategies are effective to change attitudes and behaviours towards climate-friendly lifestyles?", **Ms. Ivete Maibaze**, Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique • "Connect4Climate: reaching new audiences", **Mr. Max T. Edkins**, Connect4Climate, World Bank **Questions and answers**
Increasing public awareness as a means of mobilizing climate action	
12–1 p.m.	**Moderated dialogue between panellists and participants guided by the following questions:** • What strategies are effective to change attitudes and behaviour towards climate-friendly lifestyles? • How can scientific findings be communicated in a manner that is understandable for all groups of society, applicable to daily life and does not create panic, but emphasizes opportunities? • What is needed to advance from public awareness to climate action? **Panellists** • **Mr. Crispin d'Auvergne**, Chief Sustainable Development and Environment, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology, Saint Lucia • **Ms. Emily Therese Cloyd**, Public Participation and Engagement Coordinator, Global Change Research Program, United States • **Ms. Delia Lloyd**, Senior Policy Manager, BBC Media Action • **Mr. Saleemul Huq**, Director, International Centre for Climate Change and Development • **Mr. Marcel Oseida**, Climate Change Coordinator, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Guatemala

Session III: public access to information on climate change Wednesday, 11 June 2014, 11 a.m.–1 p.m. – Room Reger	
11–11.05 a.m.	**Outline and objectives of session III, presented by co-facilitator Ms. Ndayishimiye**
Good practices and lessons learned in relation to enabling public access to information on climate change	
11.05 a.m.–12 p.m.	**Presentations** • "Good practices and lessons learned from enhancing public access to information on climate change in Philippines", **Mr. Albert Altarejos Magalang**, Head of the Climate Change Office, the Philippines • "Public access to information – from local to global: good practices and lessons learned from the perspectives of local governments", **Mr. Jürgen Nimptsch**, Lord Mayor of the City of Bonn, UNFCCC observer constituency of local governments and municipal authorities • "Ensuring transparency and enabling access to environmental information – lessons from the Carbon Disclosure Project", **Mr. Nigel Topping**, Carbon Disclosure Project Executive Director, UNFCCC observer constituency of business and industry NGOs • "Harnessing the potential of the mobile phone for connecting farmers with climate information", **Mr. Manyewu Mutamba**, Analyst for Economics and Policy, Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions, UNFCCC observer constituency of farmers **Questions and answers**
Public access to information as a means to enhance public input to informed decision-making and effectiveness of climate action	
12–12.50 p.m.	**Moderated dialogue between panellists and participants guided by the following questions:** • What mechanisms could be used for ensuring public access to information on policies and activities that may have adverse effects on the climate system? • How can information and communication technologies facilitate public access to information on climate change? • How can access to information on the emission intensity of products be enhanced to encourage sustainable consumption choices? **Panellists** • **Mr. Mats Kullberg**, national focal point for Article 6 of the Convention, Environmental Protection Agency, Sweden • **Ms. Anabella Rosemberg**, Policy Officer on Environment and Occupational Health and Safety, International Trade Union Confederation, UNFCCC observer constituency of trade union NGOs • **Mr. Marc Voinnesson**, Quality Manager, Casino Group • **Mr. Jesse Worker**, Associate, the Access Initiative, World Resources Institute
Closure of the 2nd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention	
12.50–1 p.m.	**Closing remarks delivered by Mr. Yauvoli**